

LONDON, Aug. 2.—"The advance on the front of Gen. Mangin's army continues," according to a dispatch from Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters. "In the main battle sector between Hartennes and Taux, on

the Soissons-Chateau Thierry road, and Fere-en-Tardenois, we pushed forward along the whole line of ten miles.

"We occupied Hartennes itself, and the wood to the south, and brought the line up to Cramaille and Saponay, making an almost straight front from Hartennes to Fere-en-Tardenois.

Well Beyond Sergy.

"In the center we have passed the road running east and west from Ville-en-Tardenois to Coulonges, north of the Ourcq valley, and are a couple of miles beyond Sergy. In the central sector, as is usual when the enemy is retreating, his resistance is feeble than on the flanks.

"On the eastern flank of the salient our troops have taken the wood east of Romigny and are within pistol shot of Villers-Arles, on the Villers-Tardenois-Coulonges road. Our patrols were able to advance a thousand yards north of Ville-en-Tardenois this morning.

Villages in Flames.

"The Germans are burning villages behind their front as they retire. The effects of the French victory at the Marne and in Champagne and Gen. Foch's counter offensive between the Aisne and the Marne are now being felt.

"The enemy, pressed on all sides and with his communications swept by our guns, has again been forced to give ground.

"He is retreating with reluctance, continually hoping that the effort will prove too much for us, as it has for him.

"But unrelenting pressure is bringing the results expected, and the crown prince's reserves are being exhausted at a quicker rate than ours. The weather is overcast, with showers."

MAY ABANDON VESLE

Washington, D. C., Aug. 2.—The collapse of the German defensive positions just north of the Marne, following the dash of American troops in the center and the brilliant French and British flank operations which followed, is sweeping the enemy swiftly back out of the Marne-Marne salient. The rush forward today came so swiftly that it was difficult for army officials here to appraise the full extent of the victory.

As the situation stood, according to reports late tonight, however, there was a strong possibility that the Germans would be unable to hold the Vesle line, toward which they are hastening, and would be driven to the heights north of the Aisne.

Tonight's official report from Paris carried the most startling message from the battlefield in several days. Soissons, the key of the German right flank in the whole Marne-Marne position, was again in French hands.

Jaws Begin Closing.

At the same time the brief announcement that Thillois, west of Reims, had been taken showed that the jaws of the great trap created by Gen. Foch at last had begun to close. When the final result will prove to be what cannot be foreseen at this time.

The reentry into Soissons is noteworthy. The French were forced out of the city, the largest on that sector of the front, in the first German assault on the Chemin des Dames last May. Its capture by the enemy was a long stride on the way to Paris, a stride that was in fact definitely checked only when the Germans met American troops northwest of Chateau Thierry weeks later and were halted in their tracks and hurled back.

To many officials here the little stretch of line where the first two American divisions came into the battle below the Villers-Arles forest will mark the German highwater mark.

Left Flank Menaced.

Of greater military significance in tonight's report, however, is the advance of the other jaw of the trap at Thillois. This was taken to mean that French were forced out of the north and west of Reims, an advance that may well serve to force the enemy to continue his hurried withdrawal to the Aisne without a chance to stand along the Vesle. The left flank of his line at the Vesle is in danger of being turned before his forces south of that river reach it.

If the advance of the French on this line continues, it may well become a race for the Aisne with the enemy forced to abandon heavy material in a desperate attempt to get his forces into line beyond the river before they are cut off. The picture of a struggle to the death between the two armies drawn by Gen. March recently is being revised sharply.

Among military officers there is a strong feeling that operations on other fronts of the western line are impending. They believe that a blow by the British to obliterate the Flanders salient may come at any moment. There have been hints that a great concentration of British forces has been completed.

LUDENDORFF MAY FALL

[BY THE UNITED PRESS.]

BERNE, Aug. 2.—Gen. von Ludendorff is universally blamed for the west front disaster, according to advice from German sources, which declare he will be superseded by Field Marshal von Mackensen, who has been summoned to imperial headquarters from the east.

A Zurich dispatch says that Field Marshal von Hindenburg participated in a recent conference at headquarters and accused Ludendorff of mismanagement and imprudence. Ludendorff placed the responsibility on his subordinates.

Impressed by Drive.

GENEVA, Aug. 2.—The Marne offensive of Gen. Foch has created a deep impression in Germany, according to arriving travelers.

These persons state that Bavaria and Saxony are deeply concerned because it was troops from those sections of the German empire which lost most heavily.

Gen. von Loringhoven, writing in the Mannheim Gazette, deprecates the help of Americans.

"While American intervention is a fact," he writes, "they are untrained and inexperienced. That is why they were sufficient to allow Gen. Foch to take the initiative."

YANKEES SWEEP AROUND, THEN OVER GERMAN

Outfight the Kaiser's Best with Cold Steel in Ourcq Advance.

BY EDWIN L. JAMES.
Chicago Tribune-New York Times Cable.
(Copyright, 1918.)

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY, Aug. 2.—The fierce and bloody fighting north of the Ourcq continues between the Americans and picked German divisions, the German command trying desperately to prevent the Americans to advance.

When the dash of the Americans took them across the Ourcq and into the line of Serings, Sergy and Ronchies the German troops struck two German strongholds on either end of their line, one in the Bois de Neale and the other in the Bois de Meuniers. To push our line ahead in the middle would avail nothing if the two ends were held up.

This was the situation when the Americans tackled the problem July 31. Being taught our lesson as to the perils of a frontal attack alone in the woods, the operation was divided into two parts. The first was to push our lines up beyond Cierges to the west woods to get the Germans in the woods into a pocket and then to storm the woods.

Advance on Flanks.

We had a somewhat perilous hold on Cierges, our line there being threatened by the German hold on Hill 200, which lies in the Bois de Cierges to the south of the village.

The first thing we did was to strengthen our main power in Cierges. This done, we had the Germans on Hill 200 where we could attack them from the northwest and south. Despite the fact that the German machine gunners refused the opportunity to draw into Meuniers woods. Every tentative advance of our men was met with violent machine gun fire.

Charge Foes with Bayonet.

Holding back the infantry, our batteries of 15s shelled the wood on top of Hill 200 for an hour and a half. Then we charged the hill with the bayonet. As long as the Kaiser held fighters like those Jaegers holding that hill was far from beaten. Knowing it meant death, the machine gunners stuck at their posts until the Americans had literally bayoneted them to force them to stop shooting.

After clearing the Bois de Cierges, we took the smaller Bois de Crimettes, near Cierges.

This completed, the next job was to storm Meuniers woods. To make a long story short, on July 31 we charged six times against the German positions in the southern end of the woods and six times were beaten back.

The bravery of our men was unmatched as they went against the machine gun fire, in holes, and behind some handbags, one next to every slat, yards against our men charging up an open slope. The units making the attack were lumber jacks, farmer boys, and Indians. They fought gallantly, but the nightfall found them about where they started.

Charge Germans Again.

But the Germans were greatly mistaken if they thought we had had enough. Shortly after midnight yesterday morning we trained scores of guns on the southern end of the woods and sent some thousands of high explosives. At 3:30 a. m. the charge started from the west and from the south of the woods.

The Americans moved stealthily with fixed bayonets, got into the edge of the woods and atop of the machine gunners. Then the Indians yelled, and the lumber jacks shouted, and farm boys cheered. They were doing some thing that is close range with the Boche and that's what was wanted.

Their yell could be heard a mile away. They were up against two of the Kaiser's redoubtable divisions, the Two Hundred and Sixteenth reserve division. They fought with vim and joy.

Fight to Death.

They had lost comrades at the hands of the Germans and now were to avenge them. No quarter was asked or expected. The Germans had orders to fight until the death and the Americans needed no such order.

Without much artillery on either side, and without gas the Americans fought the Germans through that woods for kilometers long for six hours. At half past nine o'clock we took up a position across the northern end of the woods.

Perhaps the most sensational stunt feat was when about 200 Germans got around behind our men. They were chased into a clearing where the Americans were at them from all sides with the bayonet, and I am told three prisoners were all that were left of the Germans.

Germans Use Red Cross.

The capture of hill 200 brought to light a flagrant German violation of Red Cross regulations. On top of the hill stands a heliograph tower, one of those built by Napoleon. The Americans saw a big Red Cross waving from it and both artillery and machine guns spared it.

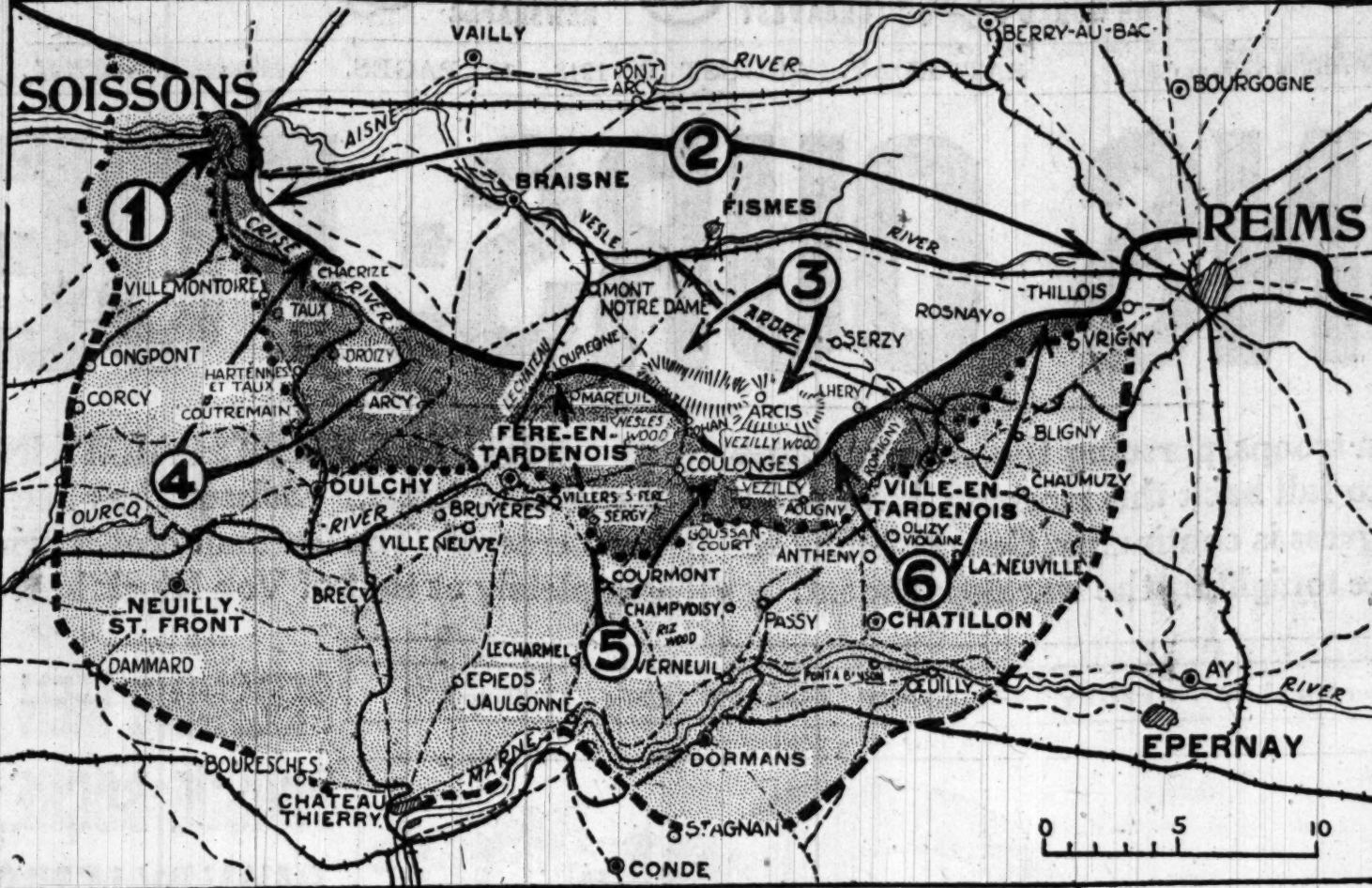
When our men approached many of them were cut down by fire from two machine guns in the tower. American snipers killed the crews of the machine guns.

When the Americans made a rush and captured the captain of the Fourth Imperial Prussian guards. He told the American officers he had led a company against the Americans earlier in the day and when the Americans were seen preparing for another attack, he had been ordered to lead the remnants of his company against our men. He declared that when the Prussians saw the Americans coming at them with bayonets they refused to follow him, and without notifying the leaders stayed in the woods rather than face the Americans in the open.

TEAMING CO. HEAD FINED AS SPOONER.

James O'Donnell of 1421 Northwood avenue, St. Paul, Minn., was fined \$100 for the use of a spooner in a speech at the city of St. Paul.

PUTTING THE GERMAN TO FLIGHT



1—French troops have entered Soissons.
2—The Germans are in retreat on the whole line and are destroying everything possible as they retire.
3—The next place where the Germans may make a stand is on the watershed between the Ourcq and Aisne rivers.
4—The allies are across the Aisne and hold the heights on the east bank which dominate the Vesle.
5—Franco-American forces have entered Vesilly wood.
6—The French are now three miles north of the Reims-Dormans road.

"KIDS' JUDGE" BRINGS MESSAGE FROM DOUGHBOYS

Ben Lindsey Pictures
Salvation Army
Work in Battle.

(Continued from first page.)

It has meant to those boys? Do you wonder they love the Salvation Army? They know the proper way to a brave boy's heart under conditions like that. And they have a right to the affections of our boys.

"Listen to some of the stories they tell me: 'You see, Judge, the good old Salvation Army is the real thing. They don't put on airs. There ain't no flub-dub about 'em and you don't see any fellow in the fancy magazines mough. Why, you would never see one of them in Paris around the hotels. Good Lord, you'd never know they existed, Judge, unless you came right up here as close to the front lines as the colonel will let you.'"

And they stick close to the boys as those fried cakes must stick to their 'tummies.'"

"Why, Judge," said an enthusiastic urchin—yes, he seemed just that, so boyish in his enthusiasm—"after the battle yesterday we couldn't get these women out of the village till they'd sent us up here as close to the front lines as the colonel will let you."

Boys Help the Workers.

And there in the old cellar the boys crowded around helping the lassies with their work—only preparing a good half barrel like a tin tub for the roasting fire, another smoking over shell tins, and another in the wood, as he never did for mother back home in all his life, so joyful at the task, eyes beaming with anticipation, as the fried cakes crackled and sizzled with each new handful piled into the boiling grease.

I felt like a kid myself, and no more than those boys, can I ever forget that cheery freddie beyond shell torn trenches, and the real thing and the real story of our boys for your readers here in the peaceful calm of their breakfast tables.

I met one of our boys after Chateau Thierry and, knowing I had been along the front with Floyd, he told me a thrilling story of the battle and how as a soldier he had ducked for cover from the German shells and machine guns. "When," he continued, "all of a sudden I looked back and saw Gibbons making for a tree that had sheltered me till it got too hot for anything alive to hang to. I wanted to let him go forward through an open wheat field to a little rise where he could see the real show."

A Narrow Escape.

"Then suddenly he went down on his belly and a shell tore that poor old tree to smithereens. How Gibbons ever escaped alive is a mystery for me. Gee, but he is the luckiest fellow I know of to lose nothing but an eye and get soaked twice through the arm."

And that is just what Gibbons was doing in order to let the Thirteenth read the "real thing." Just like him—thinking about them, not about himself. That's why he is so admired, loved, and respected as one of the best, if not the very best war correspondent in Europe. How glad I was on leaving Paris to hear from the newspaper boys that minus a good eye "Floyd is himself again."

Along the front he never failed to

BATTLE STATEMENTS

FRENCH REPORT.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—The war office statement tonight reads: Attacks conducted during the last two days by our troops and allied units on the front north of the Marne have obtained full success, the Germans having been pushed back over all the line and forced to abandon the positions of resistance they had chosen between Fere-en-Tardenois and Villers-Tardenois, and to retreat precipitately.

On our left our troops have entered Soissons.

More to the south they have crossed the Crie along the whole of the river front.

On our center we are progressing widely north of the Ourcq. We have passed Arcy-Sainte-Respite and penetrated the Bois de Dole.

More to the east Coulonges, four kilometers north of the Bois Meuniers, is in our possession.

On our right Goussancourt, Villers Agnon, and Ville-en-Tardenois are in our hands.

On this part of the front we carried our line about five kilometers north of the Dormans-Reims road on the general line of Vesilly and Lbery.

Between the Aisne and the Vesle we have occupied Gueux and Thillois.

EARLY REPORT.

The early report says as follows: During the night French troops made new progress north of the Marne.

AMERICAN REPORT.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 2.—Gen. Pershing's communique for yesterday, received today, says:

Section A.—On the line of the Ourcq a vigorous local action arising from attacks made by our troops and counter attacks launched by our troops have occurred at several points. We have taken the village of Cierges and advanced beyond it. The situation in this vicinity is otherwise unchanged.

GERMAN REPORT.

BERLIN, Aug. 2, via London.—The official statement from general headquarters this evening says:

On the battle front there has been desultory fighting.

EARLY REPORT.

Between Soissons and Fere-en-Tardenois the enemy yesterday continued his useless attacks. Strong artillery

Thierry, where, like the brave fellow who knew him to be, he never hesitated to take every desperate chance a soldier takes to get the real thing and the real story of our boys for your readers here in the peaceful calm of their breakfast tables.

I met one of our boys after Chateau Thierry and, knowing I had been along the front with Floyd, he told me a thrilling story of the battle and how as a soldier he had ducked for cover from the German shells and machine guns. "When," he continued, "all of a sudden I looked back and saw Gibbons making for a tree that had sheltered me till it got too hot for anything alive to hang to. I wanted to let him go forward through an open wheat field to a little rise where he could see the real show."

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Same on British Front.

And when I came to British headquarters I heard of a thousand wonderful things the Salvation Army did and the help for the "Tommyes" and I think of the thousand other good things they are doing for our boys too.

When I left France just a few days ago, as that actual few weeks now seems, went over to call on Capt. Archie Roosevelt, one of the four brave sons of the man the American soldiers asked me most about. And Archie looked so fine and yet so pale from the long weeks of suffering in the hospital. I felt I might be better than his strength to talk too long, and when I was about to leave a light came in his face and he fairly shouted to me, 'You tell dad when you see him that the first chance he gets to be sure and say a good word for the Salvation Army. They are the real thing, over here, Judge.'"

And after hearing Archie relate the tales of their heroism as he had personally witnessed it with our dead and dying and wounded and hungry boys, you couldn't help but take off your hat and shout for the Salvation Army—and what is more important, go down in your pure and dig up all you've got to spare for them. The other war charities are all right—but the words of the boys everywhere over there ring in my ears over here: "Whatever you do, don't forget the Salvation Army."

And when I was at the American front one of my companions at one time was that magnificent American, your own Floyd Gibbons. I was with him a short time before Chateau

PERSHING MEN PURSUE BOCHE; CAVALRY LEADS

Swing Ahead with but Feeble Resistance from Enemy.

(Continued from first page.)

hard blows against the retreating German rear, but the German war council evidently had decided that the time was inopportune to fight, for when the allies moved forward it was only to follow upon the trail of the retreating enemy.

At a few places there were sharp encounters, but they were nothing as compared with the terrible engagements that previously had been fought or what was expected.

The French cavalry operated near Draveney, about two and one-half miles north of Coulonges, with the American infantry close behind, while another detachment of mounted French troops opened the way a short distance to the west, with French infantry and American foot troops close up.

The penetration by the French and Americans to the region of Loupeigne would place them only a scant eight miles southeast of Fismes, on the railroad line midway between Soissons and Reims.

French at Loupeigne.

To the southwest the French reached the southern borders of the Loupeigne, Mareuil, and Augully woods, and the French cavalry to the southern border of the Moines woods.

A burst of machine gun fire challenged the advancing line, but it was apparent early in the movement that the Germans had gone. The stiff fighting encountered by the Americans was in a little piece of ground east of Chateau Thierry, where, according to the German newspapers, the body of Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt was buried after his airplane had been brought down early in the present operations.

BRITISH REPORT.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The war office report today reads:

A few prisoners were captured by our patrols yesterday in the neighborhood of Fesubert.

During the night English troops carried out a successful raid north of Albert, capturing sixteen prisoners and a machine gun.

The hostile artillery has shown somewhat increased activity south of the Somme and south of Ypres, and has been active also north of Bethune and on our front east of Hazebrouck.

Arrested on Charge of Trying a Shipyard Plot

Washington, D. C., Aug. 2.—E. E. Travis of Halifax, N. C., former member of the corporation commission of North Carolina, and two other men, E. J. Joseph and Leon Green, were arrested at a Washington hotel tonight by federal authorities charged with conspiring to obtain a contract illegally from the shipping board for a New Jersey company. Joseph lives in Chicago.

Travis, who is said to have managed the campaign of Senator Overman of North Carolina in 1902, is alleged by the authorities to have entered into negotiations with the New Jersey concern whereby he was to receive \$100,000 if the contract was obtained.

20 Years at Hard Labor for Conscientious Objector

Camp Upton, N. Y., Aug. 2.—Charles Clodi, a conscientious objector to military duty, has been sentenced to twenty years' hard labor at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. It was announced today.

HOW AMERICANS CLEAN OUT FOE MACHINE GUNS

Pick Off Gunners Before Advance of the Line Is Made.

BY WALTER DURANTY.
Chicago Tribune-New York Times Cable.
(Copyright, 1918.)

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, Aug. 1.—The Germans are relying chiefly on machine guns for the actual work of defense, their artillery being mostly employed upon communication centers and points of concentration behind the firing line.

An attack against machine guns is a matter of considerable difficulty. To begin with, these weapons are almost never aimed or fired directly against the advancing troops. Crossfire is employed nearly exclusively—that is, the gunner directs a steady stream of bullets against a predetermined point on his right or left.

He thus creates a wall of lead to bar an adversary's progress. When a number of machine guns act in concert, as is regularly the case, advance becomes impossible until one or more of them have been silenced.

Frontal Rush Suicide.

The idea of a frontal "rush" of machine guns, of which one often hears in accounts of the fighting given by persons unfamiliar with the actual situation, is literal suicide. What happens is this:

The attacking force spreads out, taking such cover as is available. Then, and not till then, when the machine gunners are "routed" or have turned their attention to the new assailant, it is possible for the "rush," which may, though rarely, result in the use of the bayonet. Generally speaking, the machine gunners are either dead or wounded by the time the rush is possible.

Artillery Often Used.

It sometimes happens, in the case of a nest of machine guns, that artillery fire is required before the assailants can progress.

In any case, there is little hand to hand fighting, save when the enemy counter attacks—and even then rifle mitrailleuses and grenades play a far larger part than the bayonet—in the streets of a village, where the machine gunners must immediately be killed or rifle cartridges, actually come to grips.

And in such a mêlée the revolver or clubbed rifle is usually more serviceable than the bayonet.

COUNTLESS STOPS WAR SOLICITING AT U. S. PARLEY

New York, Aug. 2.—After an interview with the district attorney, a woman described as Countess Chiquita Mazuch, who has been soliciting in the United States funds for the French Red Cross, today announced she would cease her activities in war relief work, having used in uniform to assist her in collecting funds at various summer resort hotels, and this phase of the case, he said, would be turned over to the department's attention. The cashier of a hotel at Long Beach, N. Y., was notified to hold, pending further orders from the district attorney, small funds declared to have been collected by the countess and placed in his care.

Germany Demands Relief by Austrian Italy Drive

Washington, D. C., Aug. 2.—Germany is demanding a new Austrian offensive in Italy to relieve the west front strain, say Rome cables, quoting Swiss newspapers.

ORDERED TO QUIT FLAT.

Mrs. F. W. Wimbler of 228 Eastwood avenue, arrested Thursday night in a raid on a flat and booked as the keeper of a disorderly house, was ordered to quit her flat by Judge Sullivan to vacate the premises.

First Lieut. Thurston E. Wood, who has been named in the casualty lists as killed in action, was the son of Capt. Albert N. Wood, United States navy, now in charge of the hydrographic bureau at Philadelphia.

Lieut. Wood had Chicago connections, all the members of his father's family having made their homes here. He is a nephew of Dr. Du Pont, manager in Chicago for the Du Pont Powder company, and of George D. Wood, assistant manager in the engineering and inspection bureau of the Federal Freight association, and a cousin of Charles Collins, dramatic editor of the Post, and of W. R. Collins of the Electric Appliance company.

GERMAN PEOPLE UNEASY; CHIEFS RAGE AT YANKS

Huns Are Ordered to Kill Burying Parties and Stretcher Men.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Washington, D. C., Aug. 2.—(Special.)—The morale of the German people has been greatly shaken by the latest successes on the Marne, even German officers showing the effects of the Paris message today declares.

The intervention of the American army particularly has aroused the German officers, evidence of it being shown in a new outbreak of barbarism in the form of orders to the troops to shoot down enemy forces attempting to bury their dead or recover their wounded under the protection of the Red Cross.

"Letters found on German soldiers coming from the rear clearly show that the morale of the German people is seriously affected by our success on the Marne," says a German officer. "The fact that particularly struck those who questioned these prisoners was that officers themselves in a reconnaissance mission found in a reconnaissance mission that this is something new for the officer, who has never before lost in arrogance."

Bitter Against War Lords.

"The German nation is experiencing a feeling of bitterness against the war command, which has announced that the French reserves were already exhausted last spring."

"On no pretext whatever should the enemy be allowed to bury his dead or pick up his wounded. No man land under the protection of the Red Cross. If the enemy should still be tempted to do so, a warning shot must be fired. If this shot has no effect, the enemy must immediately be killed with bullets. We need enemy dead wounded not only for the purpose of identification but also to reduce the reserves of human material by the capture of his wounded."

Fire on Stretcher Bearers.

"This order has been carried out by the German regiment in the Ardennes at the front, where the soldiers fired on stretcher bearers."

"Here, further, a German officer dated June 20, which tells its story of the difficulties experienced by our enemies on the subject of aviation."

"The increased difficulties which are being experienced in procuring the necessary materials for aviation purposes force us to be sparing with our machines. In order to meet this difficulty, our airplanes will only be employed for carrying out operations of vital importance in the battle. Keeping the machines in the air longer than is absolutely necessary must be avoided."

Chicago Lieutenant Dies in Action in France

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Charges Lack of Training.

One witness before the committee said that students in dangerous training were being sent to the front without proper information. They were only given by their superior officers.

Training Plan.

The primary and secondary training plan now being considered by the committee.

George A. Mortimer, a company commander in the early training of that one-third of the used in the machine gun.

This motor is the Motor Manufacturing company of Chicago, and Harlan is president of the company. The cause of the company is the cause of the company.

Fix Air Service.

Designation of military aeronautics as a craft production by "air service" by the army department, enlisted men of the aeronautics and the production hereof.

John D. Ryan, an aircraft producer, addressed as president of the National Aeronautics Association, will take the title of chief of military aeronautics.

Memorial Service.

Memorial service for the fallen of the war, held in the land, will be held in the church, Hines old and a son Charles A. Brown, listed last September England last flying as a serv

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shaken by the news of the
Marne, even Gen.
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SOISSONS, THE BEAUTIFUL, NOW IN RUINS

View of Famous French City Entered Yesterday by Forces of Allies Is Shown in Upper Picture. Below Is the Famous Cathedral with Its Walls Broken and Its Roof Riddled by German Shells.



KAISER THANKS ALL FOR KEEPING HIM ON PAY ROLL

Tells "His People" of Severe Trials Still Ahead.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 2.—In a proclamation issued to the German people, Emperor William says:

"Four years of hard struggle have passed, full of eternally memorable deeds. An example has been given for all time of what a people can do that stands in the field for a most just cause and for the maintenance of its existence."

"Gratefully revering the divine hand which has been gratefully extended over Germany, we may proudly say we were not found unworthy in the tremendous task before which providence placed us."

"Praises Labor at Home. "If in the struggle our nation was given leaders capable of the highest achievements it has daily proved fidelity that it has deserved to have such leaders. How could the army front have performed its tremendous deeds if the entire labor at home had not been carried to the highest measure of personal performance? Thanks are due to all who, under difficult conditions, have cooperated in the task set the state and community and especially to our faithful unwearied officials. Thanks are due likewise to the countrymen and townsmen and also the women on whom, in this wartime, so much falls."

"The war which is opening to-day will not spare the German people further privations and trials. But, whatever may come, we know that the hardest lies behind us."

"No German Home Spared. "What has been attained in the past by our arms and safeguarded by peace treaties—what is being completed in the west—that gives us the firm certainty that Germany will issue strong and vigorous from this storm of the peoples which has felled to the ground so many a mighty race."

"On this day of remembrance we recall with pain all sacrifices which had to be made for the fatherland. "Wide gaps have been torn in our families, and the suffering of this terrible war has spared no German home. Those who, as boys in their first enthusiasm saw the first troops depart, stand, themselves, today beside their fathers and brothers as warriors at the front."

"No Peace in Sight. "Sacred duty commands that everything be done that this precious blood does not flow in vain. Nothing has been neglected by us to restore peace to the devastated world. The voice of humanity, however, still finds no hearing in the enemy's camp. As often as we have spoken words of reconciliation we have been met with contempt and hatred. The enemy does not want peace. Without shame, they smirch the fair name of Germany with ever fresh callousness. Again and again their mouthpieces declare that Germany be annihilated."

"We must therefore, continue to fight and to labor until our enemies are ready to acknowledge our right to existence, just as we have victoriously fought for and gained it against their overwhelming onslaught. "God is with us. "In the field, July 31. "WILLIAM R. I."

MILLION STEEL AND IRON MEN TO BE UNIONIZED

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, announced last night that steel and iron workers numbering 1,000,000 will be unionized under direction of the federation.

"The step was taken in conformity with a resolution adopted at the convention of the federation, which was held at a conference at St. Paul in June," said Mr. Gompers. "It will be put into effect at once."

Unionization of the workers will prevent strikes in the iron and steel industries according to John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago federation.

Kaiser Will Have a Hot Time in Evanston Today

Kaiser Wilhelm will find things "hot" in Evanston today when his military stature, as represented on a spoon which was cashed for war savings stamps, will be melted in the silversmith's crucible at the town melting pot, Fountain square.

PRISONERS

German Newspaper Makes Sinister Remarks Regarding Americans.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 2.—Referring to the projected exchange of American and German prisoners of war, the Weser Zeitung of Bremen makes the sinister remark: "We are able to contain our joy, American prisoners are welcome guests for whom we have sufficient employment on the eastern labor market and in our agricultural enterprises behind the front. They may be sure that they will find the most punctual of getting, with Teutonic punctuality, all they are entitled to under the Hague convention, and more, if they prove good workers, although they must thank Anglo-American starvation measures if their diet falls below the home feshop."

The newspaper continues: "It will do the Americans a powerful lot of good to acquaint themselves with Kultur from the fountainhead."

It considers the quick release of recently captured Americans an injustice to others who have been prisoners for a long time. The newspaper urges that full counter value be expected, and, above all, that civilians like Karl Buehn, the general representative of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company at New York, who is now serving an eighteen month sentence in the United States prison at Atlanta, Ga., for conspiring to defraud the United States government, should be the first to be released. It is added that the staff which served under Buehn in New York should be included in this category.

AVIATION CADET ON MOTORCYCLE KILLED BY PLANE

Champaign, Ill., Aug. 2.—Cadet Sewell Willis Rodgers of Brookline, Mass., died in the field hospital at Chautau field, Rantoul, late last night as the result of injuries received on the field late in the evening.

Cadet Rodgers was riding on a motorcycle on the field when he was struck by an airplane piloted by Lieut. Symmettebedt, carrying Cadet Nail, Rodgers' bunkmate.

Dead in Tail Spin. San Diego, Cal., Aug. 2.—Corporal Carl F. A. Christensen of the army aviation school at Rockwell field, Noyce, Ind., was killed today when his airplane went into a tail spin at a height of 1,500 feet and fell into Coronado bay. Lieut. H. F. Cotton, in the airplane with him, sustained minor injuries.

Killed in Tail Spin. Lawton, Okla., Aug. 2.—Second Lieut. W. L. Carsons, pilot from Call field, Wichita Falls, Tex., was killed and Lieut. Heinie, a pilot at Post field, Fort Sill, was dangerously injured when the airplane they were driving went into a tail spin and fell today east of Post field. Lieut. Heinie's chances for recovery are slight, it is said. Lieut. Carsons, with Lieut. Redmond, radio officer from Call field, landed at Post field, Redmond got out of the machine, and Lieut. Heinie got into the machine with Lieut. Carsons.

Jumps from Burning Plane. Dallas, Texas, Aug. 2.—Lieut. Robinson E. Bidwell, a flying instructor at Love field, whose parents reside at Red Bluff, Cal., was killed today at Rylie, nine miles south of Dallas, when his airplane burst into flames at an altitude of about 2,000 feet and fell. When about 500 feet from earth Lieut. Bidwell, who was flying low, jumped from his plane and was killed by the fall. The cause of the machine taking fire is not known.

Lieut. Bidwell came to Dallas about a month ago. His was the third fatality among Love field aviators since the field was established more than a year ago.

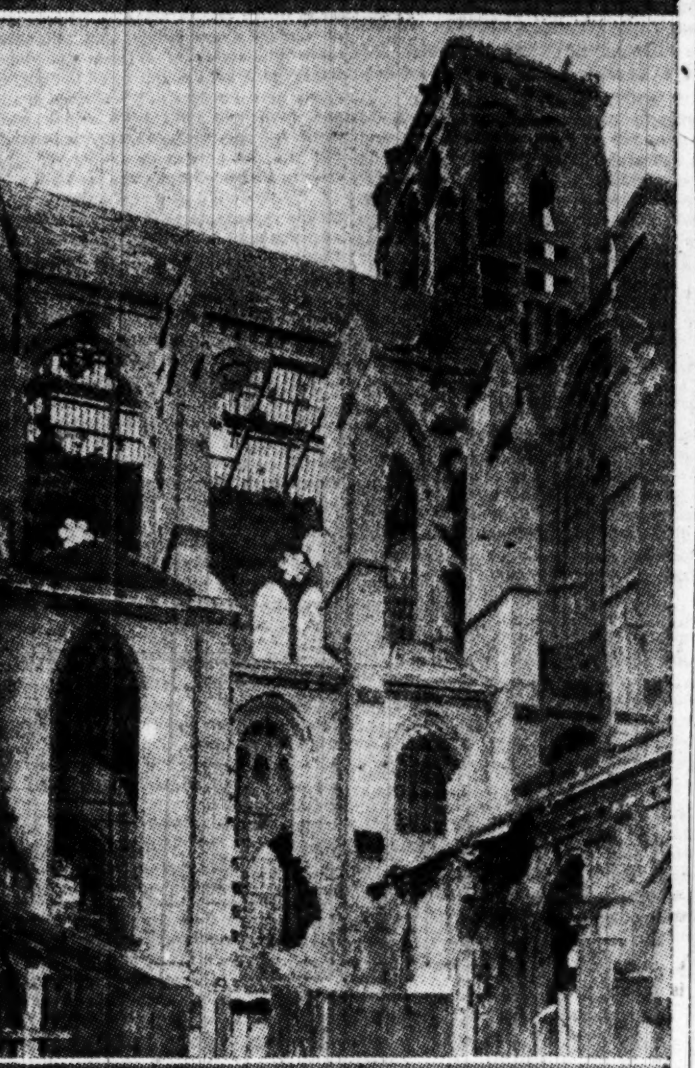
2,000 at Carnival Pay Tribute to Loyal Block

Two thousand persons attended a carnival and street dance in the block at Van Burien street and Lockwood and Laramie avenues last night. In this block there are only fifteen houses, but these fifteen have furnished twenty-seven men for the war.

Lieut. Michael J. Kelley made a patriotic speech, and the Rev. J. Fleming of the Resurrection church, 5072 Jackson boulevard, also spoke. Miss Helen Kilbride sang patriotic songs. Soldiers and sailors in uniform were represented among the dancers.

Sunday Day of Prayer for Victory in Illinois

Responding to the suggestion of the State Council of Defense, churches throughout Illinois have declared their intention to dedicate Sunday, the anniversary of the beginning of the war, as a day of prayer for allied victory.



LIBERALS ASSAIL ECONOMIC PLAN OF LLOYD GEORGE

Alleged Difference Between Him and Wilson on Peace.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Sharp dissent to the threat of Premier David Lloyd George to use the economic weapon against Germany after the war, as outlined in an address made by the premier before a delegation from the National Union of Manufacturers yesterday, is expressed by the Liberal press, and the premier's view, it is said, will not be endorsed in America.

Quoting the phrase "The longer the war lasts the sterner must be the economic terms we impose on the foe," used by Mr. Lloyd George, the Chronicle says: "We doubt very much whether that is how President Wilson views the question. It is certainly not the view of American opinion generally. American attaché reports from the League of Nations which the allies, acting together, could wield, but the Americans do not wish it wielded with a vindictive purpose for any fixed period after the war."

The Daily News says: "It is idle for Lloyd George or any other statesman to maintain that the spirit underlying a league of nations is reconcilable with the spirit underlying and inspiring the protective tariff. If American views have been expressed repeatedly and unequivocally in official documents they have been expressed repeatedly and unequivocally in the press. The League of Nations is incompatible with the perpetuation of hostility through an economic war."

Danger to League? Fear that the adoption of economic weapons after the war might endanger the proposed league of nations was expressed by James H. Thomas, Labor M. P. for Derby, in the house of commons today.

Foreign Secretary Balfour complained he had heard no really practical suggestions from members for a "world league" nor any indication where an international police force to enforce contracts between nations could be found.

"Unquestionably," he continued, "if it considered the employment of tariffs, it is considered that Mr. Thomas would find that labor would not abandon this method of dealing with economic problems."

Mr. Balfour also contended that unilateral disarmament only was possible if it could be proved that the new international agreement was effective.

Hungarian Magnates Pass the Suffrage Bill

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 2.—The Hungarian house of magnates yesterday passed the suffrage bill, according to a dispatch from Budapest. There was only one dissenting vote.

FRENCH GENERAL PAYS TRIBUTE TO RAINBOW MEN

Commends Gens. Menoher and McArthur for Their Zeal.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 2.—Striking tribute to the valor and fighting efficiency of the Forty-second (Rainbow) division of the American army by Gen. Duport, commanding the French Sixth army corps in Lorraine, to which the Forty-second was attached up to middle of last June, is contained in general orders issued by the French commander bidding farewell to the Americans when they set out for the battle front on the Aisne-Marne lines, where they are today proving their mettle in attack.

Word of the Order. In part, the order follows: "General orders No. 50.—At the moment when the Forty-second U. S. Infantry division is leaving the Lorraine front, the commanding general of the Sixth army corps desires to do homage to the fine military qualities which it has continuously exhibited and to the services which it has rendered in the Baccarat sector."

"The offensive ardor, the sense for the utilization and the organization of terrain as for the liaison for the army, the spirit of method, the discipline shown by all its officers and men, the inspiration animating them, prove that at the first call they can henceforth take a glorious place in the new line of battle."

Thanks Gen. Menoher. "The commanding general of the Sixth army corps expresses his deepest gratitude to the Forty-second division for its precious collaboration; he particularly thanks the distinguished commander of this division, Gen. Menoher, the officers under his orders, and his staff, so brilliantly directed by Col. MacArthur."

It is with a sincere regret that the entire Sixth army corps sees the Forty-second division depart. But the bonds of affectionate comradeship which have been formed here will not be broken; for us, in fact, the memory, are the living and the dead of the Rainbow division, those who are leaving for hard combats and those who, after having nobly sacrificed their lives on the land of the east, now rest secure, gathered over pliously by friends."

Gen. MacArthur, it was learned officially today, has now been ordered back to the United States to command a brigade of the new division to be organized at Camp Meade.

BATTLE FLEET CHIEF SUCCEEDS U-BOAT DIRECTOR

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 2.—Admiral von Holtzendorff, chief of the German admiralty staff, has been retired for reasons of health, according to an announcement by the semi-official Wolff bureau of Berlin. Admiral Reinhard Scheer, commander of the battle fleet, has been designated to succeed Admiral von Holtzendorff.

In a statement to the Cologne Gazette July 23 Admiral von Holtzendorff explained the reason why German U-boats were not sinking American transports. He said that owing to the many points of debarkation at the disposal of the Americans, from the north of Scotland to the Mediterranean, the irregular passage of the transports, and the strength of the destroyer guards, he did not follow it up with an infantry attack as they did in Alsace on the previous night, during which eleven Germans succeeded in getting through the American wire, and eight of them into the trenches, where one was killed.

During the preliminary bombardment the enemy used a heavy concentration of guns and trench mortars, shooting all kinds of shells, including gas projectiles. An attempted raid at another point broke down altogether.

Charles MacArthur of the 149th Shoots Down Plane

Private Charles MacArthur of the One Hundred and Forty-ninth field artillery, Col. Reilly's regiment, has been mentioned in dispatches from the front for shooting down a German machine gunner brought down a Boche airplane. The plane came over the allied lines and bombed a hospital truck and having done so turned sharply back, flying low out of control for the American guns. MacArthur, who by the way, is a member of THE TRIBUNE editorial staff, trained his gun on the flyer and brought him down. MacArthur's family resides in Oak Park.

Cincinnati Pork Packer Held Under Sedition Laws

Cincinnati, O., Aug. 2.—John Hoffman Sr., president of the John Hoffman Packing company, pork packers, was arrested today on a federal warrant charging him with violation of the espionage and sedition laws. He pleaded not guilty and was held under \$20,000 bond.

REFUSES TREASURY'S RESIGNATION

LIMA, Peru, Aug. 2.—President Pardo has refused to accept the resignation of the cabinet, which was tendered yesterday.

YANKEES DOWN 6 ENEMY PLANES; RAID CONFLANS

Confirm 3 Victories; Allies Smash 844 Foe Machines.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE AISNE-MARNE FRONT, Aug. 2.—(By the Associated Press.)—Three enemy airplanes were officially announced as having been downed today. Three other victories were achieved, and it is expected that they will be confirmed shortly.

American bombing planes successfully raided Conflans Thursday night. Lieut. David E. Putnam of Newton, Mass., scored another apparent victory by driving down a German enemy biplane, which he attacked from behind. All the shots from Lieut. Putnam's machine gun appeared to have penetrated the enemy machine, but its destruction has not yet been confirmed.

Show British Supremacy. LONDON, Aug. 2.—Proof of the continued British airplane supremacy is afforded in a weekly review of the air fighting, which shows that during that period seventy enemy machines were destroyed on the western front and twelve driven down out of control, while only twenty-seven British machines were reported as missing. On the other fronts eighteen enemy machines were destroyed at a cost of two British planes.

In the course of the week there were seventeen raids into Germany, in which Offenburg was bombed three times and Stuttgart, Saarbruecken, and Baden twice each. There also were eight raids on German naval and military bases in Belgium, in which Ostend was bombed four times, the Bruges dock thrice, and Zeebrugge twice.

844 Planes Destroyed. Eight hundred and forty-four enemy airplanes were brought down by the allies during July, which 325 allied machines were lost during the same period.

British aviators accounted for 410 planes: French, 230; Italians, 106; Belgians, 4; Americans, 3. In addition, twenty-six planes were brought down in the Balkans and five in Palestine. The Germans destroyed 318 allied planes, and the Bulgarians five, and the Austrians four.

Maj. Edward Mannock, one of England's most successful flying men, who had fifty-eight German machines to his credit up to a month ago, is missing according to the Evening Standard. Maj. Mannock was last seen fighting over the German lines on July 20, when his machine was observed to fall in flames.

French Drop Many Bombs. PARIS, Aug. 2.—The official communique tonight, referring to aviation, says: "On the 31st seven German airplanes were downed during the day. Twenty-two tons of explosives were dropped on aviation grounds between the Aisne and the Vesle and on barracks and encampments of the enemy in the valleys of the Ardre and Vesle."

AUSTRIAN ARMY IS ADVANCING IN ALBANIA, REPORT

VIENNA, via London, Aug. 2.—"In Albania, Gen. Franz Balmis troops fighting their way forward on both sides of the Semeri road, have reached in pursuit, close to the line Fieri-Brat," the official statement issued from headquarters today says.

Further east, in the upper Devoli valley and on the heights bordering it, our troops met with violent resistance. Several points of support were taken by storm. The enemy now is giving ground here."

Cannon Moderately Active in Italy. ROME, Aug. 2.—The official communication issued by the war office today says: "There has been moderate artillery activity along the whole front. In the Alpine sector, patrols forced enemy advanced posts to withdraw, inflicting losses and taking some prisoners. A captive balloon and six hostile airplanes were brought down."

In Albania the fighting activity has ceased in the last few days. Advanced lines of our covering troops have progressed nearer the positions of resistance. Yesterday enemy reconnoitering parties were repulsed and thirty-five prisoners captured."

Boche Puts Down Barrage on Americans in Lorraine

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 2.—(By the Associated Press.)—In Lorraine the enemy put over a barrage at midnight last night, did not follow it up with an infantry attack as they did in Alsace on the previous night, during which eleven Germans succeeded in getting through the American wire, and eight of them into the trenches, where one was killed.

During the preliminary bombardment the enemy used a heavy concentration of guns and trench mortars, shooting all kinds of shells, including gas projectiles. An attempted raid at another point broke down altogether.

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BRITAIN MUST END MUDDLING, MAURICE SAYS

Allied Advantage in Numbers Must Be Used Better than Heretofore.

BY MAJ. GEN. F. W. MAURICE. Chicago Tribune-New York Times Cable. (Copyright, 1918.)

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The fourth year of the war has not been one upon which the British can look back with much satisfaction. We have muddled through a period of great peril, and we may say with thankful hearts that the prospects for the fifth year are now much brighter than we had reason to anticipate that they would be some few weeks ago. But we have unquestionably muddled and must admit, if we face the facts honestly, that after four years of bitter experience we have not yet learned to wage war.

The collapse of Russia hung like a heavy cloud over us for the last twelve months, and now at the fourth anniversary of our entry into the war the clouds are breaking. The enemy, having done his best to take advantage of his great opportunity, has failed; and we know he can never again bring against us such force as he placed in the field in the western front this year, and that we allies must grow steadily stronger.

Duty to Profit by Errors. We cannot rest content with that, and it is our bounden duty to profit by the mistakes we have made in the past, so as to gain in the shortest possible time the complete victory which is within our power. We shall not gain that victory merely by warding off attack. We have to go forward and destroy the enemy, and our policy must be shaped accordingly.

Only once since the British army reached its full strength has the combined offensive power of the allies on the western front been used in a concerted effort and then it was to a great extent foiled by Hindenburg's maneuver of retreat at the beginning of 1917. Therefore we have never yet employed effectively our superiority over the enemy as we have had in the past, and now that the line is coming when we shall once more be superior, it behooves us to have considered plans ready for the use of that superiority at the right time and in the right way.

Unity of Command. Where we failed in the past has been in the cooperation of statesmen and soldiers in the preparation of such plans. The calamities which befell us at the beginning of this year's campaign have forced us to do much to correct the errors which caused them. They have brought us effective unity of command, and they have taught us to appreciate the relative importance of the east and west.

They have also brought about such an increase in the dispatch of American troops to France as has exceeded the most optimistic calculations of last winter. All this is very much to the good, but is not, so far as we British are concerned, good enough.

The root of the whole matter consists in differentiating between considered military advice prepared by a carefully thought out campaign and the opinion of individual soldiers. The German general staff or any other general staff is first and foremost on military matters—the supreme authority. Considered advice can only be presented to the government by the chief of the general staff because he alone has at his disposal the machinery for its preparation.

Abraham Lincoln, after three years' experience of war, came to exactly the same conclusion regarding the essential principle which should govern the higher conduct of war. He had learned from the German government.

We after four years of painful effort have not yet arrived at the same goal. Let us hope that before the fifth year is far advanced we may have learned wisdom.

A Savings Bank Account

Is the most profitable and safest investment, it draws 3% compound interest. You can deposit \$1.00 or more daily, weekly or monthly. It is ready money when desired. Its possessor is usually a person of character and frugality. Its value is no experiment, as attested by the 10,000,000 such accounts in America.

Savings deposits made on or before Aug. 10th draw 3% interest from Aug. 1st

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The Chicago Tribune

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The Chicago Tribune

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FOUNDED JUNE 16, 1857.

ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER JUNE 3, 1883, AT THE POSTOFFICE AT CHICAGO, ILL., UNDER ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879.

All unpaid advertisements, notices and other matter must be paid for in advance. The Tribune is not responsible for the return of unsolicited matter.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1918.

"Our Country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong!"

—Stephen Decatur.

YOUNG MEN IN CONSCRIPTION.

The draft ages must be lowered and raised to produce men needed for the army without doing a gross injustice to particular classes of men and in order to get adequate numbers without paralyzing the affairs of the nation.

Therefore it is announced now that the government has decided to take younger men and must take older men. It is reported that the age limits in the recommendation Secretary Baker will make to congress will be 19 to 35.

There has been insistence from the beginning of the draft that sentimentality was impairing the efficacy of the military procedure in the United States. It was a sentimental absurdity for a nation which could glory in the fact that young men—boys—fought and won the war for the preservation of the union to jeopardize its own cause by its determination not to take these young men in the present war.

This sentiment found firm lodgment in the government and for many months resisted all attempts to move it. The idea that the years of 18 and 19 were years of tender babyhood seemed to be so implanted that it could not be eradicated. It has been a costly tendency of our government to resist stubbornly for a long time demands so obvious that their ultimate self-enforcement could be depended upon.

Resistance of these self-enforcing demands in a situation which would not yield to doctrine, dogma, or sentimentality has had no other effect than to set back the processes which should have been adopted from the start.

This is evident in this particular of the draft age limit. For months the government has held to the opinion and has maintained the decision that conscription could not apply under the age of 21. Experience, the experience of every military nation and the experience of this nation in the civil war, proved that the young man of 19 was of perfect military age, with every physical and moral quality needed for the service and not embarrassed by the economic considerations of value to himself and to the nation which develop in mature life.

In spite of all this experience so perfectly sustained, the decision to take older men and allow the young to escape has been maintained to the detriment of the nation's military efficiency and to the hurt of its economic procedure.

With the pressure growing on the military and economic fronts a change of policy is forced and the draft age must be lowered to take in the great numbers of young men who thus far have been passed over in conscription.

If one thing could be devoutly prayed for of American political methods it would be that an idea which obviously sustains its value, its rationality, and its importance to the nation should not be opposed so long by a doctrine or a sentiment which attempts to deny the worth of the idea, but which must in the end, after the painful and costly waste of time, yield.

Sentiments and doctrines have an important part to play in American life, but they cannot set aside experience and they ought not to be allowed to raise such mischief with the nation's affairs in time of danger.

The sentiment against using the best soldier material in the nation never had anything valuable to offer or anything substantial to depend upon. It interfered with the exercise of a sensible military plan until that plan has its own way under the urgency of necessity.

THE WHITE FLAG AND THE RED CROSS.

However consistent with real intelligence it may be to indict a whole people for the extraordinary phenomena discovered in the acts of individuals of their breed, it has been at least sentimentally offensive. How hard Americans have tried to avoid caste responsibility to the Germans and avoid attributing general responsibility to them!

We blamed the Kaiser and the swaggering Junker for the war. We blamed Von Tirpitz for the Lusitania. We blamed Von Tirlitz, the German admiralty, and the German throne for the deliberated submarine atrocities. We sought out philosophical theories, abstract military policies—the Nietzsche and Bernhardi philosophies—and ferocious military commanders to blame for Germany.

Whenever there was a chance to isolate a particular German individual in authority or a particular creed maintained by authority we have sought so to isolate and so blame. We have sought to consider the German people as imposed upon, credulous, even fanatic, blind, and blindly loyal, but there has been in America a desire to keep from holding a whole people responsible, in thought or plan, for acts which outrage the sense of civilization and humanity.

This effort, so far as it has been made—and it has been given official definition by President Wilson—is bound to be increasingly difficult to maintain if the German attacks upon the Red Cross, upon hospitals, upon hospital ships, and the agencies of mercy do not cease, and if the use of the white flag to deceive unsuspecting troops is not stopped.

Military men will tell you that the use of the white flag to lure soldiers, thus invited to accept a surrender or a parley, to destruction is the unpardonable act, the unutterable thing which is not done, the thing which being done describes the deer as alien from human thought, emotions, restraints, and instincts.

This cruel, revolting trick is played by German commands—and it forces belief in the existence of a diabolical element in German character when aroused to fury by battle excitement, whether of defeat or victory.

Apaches would not do it. Primitive breeds would be restrained by an instinct of honor and fair dealing. Even as authenticated stories of this brutal treachery increase, so also do authenticated stories of the bombing of hospitals, plainly marked by the Red Cross.

As the enemies of Germany become convinced of the deliberate intent of the German command to blow wounded men to pieces, to murder nurses and physicians, then and women devoting themselves to German wounded as well as allied wounded, it

will be inevitable that there will well up in the countries at war with Germany an implacable hatred of the whole people whose military system can accomplish such atrocities.

This hatred will live as an irreconcilable emotion, surviving the formal declarations of a peace treaty and mocking its words. German military methods are putting a burden on the German people which may not be removed in a generation.

ASLEEP AT THE SWITCH?

Mr. Hyde's report of the unskilled labor situation ought to be considered at once and seriously by local employers. The danger of indifference will be clear if it is given a moment's consideration. If a good proportion of Illinois employers fail to answer the questionnaire sent out by the federal employment service, the quota for Illinois, being based only on the requirements of the employers who have made their requirements known, will fall far below our needs. Weeks or months hence we shall wake up with an acute shortage, which will be the direct fault of our own negligent policy.

The west has been seriously indifferent to the possibilities of war conditions. It is about time it waked up and protected its own legitimate interests. Failure to answer the questionnaire is a folly which will cost us dear. Employers should not be lulled to inaction by the statement that our local unskilled labor will not be taken out of the state. It has been drawn away by many thousands already and more will go unless we assist the federal authorities to make a distribution consistent with actual needs. The pressure for labor in the east, where the bulk of our war work is being done, is enormous, and it will not be resisted if we do not look to our own needs now.

COURAGE AND TRAINING.

The daring displayed by our troops, while it fills us with pride and admiration, we trust will not lead the civilian to false hopes or the soldier to reckless emulation. It is not easy to expel from the American mind the notion that war may be an impromptu affair with victory to be won by native valor and spontaneous genius. The stories which civilian correspondents love to send and which we all read with thrills often seem to support this American fallacy, and if they were to be taken too seriously by our army would result in waste of life without compensating gains. Those who know what war is realize that our men are in many cases unduly daring and that their lack of experience may permit them to do things which cost more from a military point of view than they are worth. And there is a real danger that in the enthusiasm and love of glory which our first baptism of fire has created our men and their inexperienced officers may adopt standards unnecessarily expensive to life.

A gallant French officer who bears on his breast the coveted tribute of heroism in battle, Col. Paul Azan, says in his work on "The Warfare of Today": "Training is not only the surest way to victory but also the surest means of avoiding the useless sacrifice of countless lives." That is the view of the seasoned soldier who keeps always before him the purpose for which he is fighting. That purpose is not to prove you are a hero. It is to win victory and to win it at the least cost. The novice thinks it necessary to prove he is a brave man. The veteran takes it for granted and concentrates on beating the enemy.

This is not written in any disparagement of the splendid courage of our men who fought in the Marne salient. Their self-sacrificing heroism has been a great inspiration to the men at home. Morale, the soul of which is self-sacrifice and courage, is established finally in the ordeal of battle. But the foundations of it are laid in the training camp. There in the daily instruction, training, and discipline begin that knowledge and self-control which make the victorious soldier.

As our troops learn the realities of combat they will fight if not more bravely at least more skillfully and therefore more successfully. But meanwhile let us not expect of them and let us hope they will not expect of themselves any sacrifice not essential to their ultimate purpose. It is not necessary for our boys to prove they are fighting men of the highest class from the point of view of moral qualities and quickness and resourcefulness of brain. Their countrymen know what they are and are willing to wait for the fullest results until they have acquired the necessary experience. America asks no bloody sacrifice to glory. The glory will come most certainly in full measure. Let our troops fight as wisely as they can and save every precious life that can be saved.

Editorial of the Day

REPUBLICAN CONGRESS NEEDED.

[From the Illinois State Journal.]

In announcing his candidacy for congressman-at-large, Richard Yates has struck the keynote of the coming congressional campaign. Mr. Yates is a candidate because he believes the government at this time needs the aid of a Republican congress and because he feels that his experience in public affairs will make him serviceable at Washington.

The logic back of Mr. Yates' campaign cannot be controverted. The government certainly needs a congress such as the Republican party alone appears to be capable of furnishing at this time. It needs the present Democratic organization is either incapable or unwilling to give to President Wilson the sort of support which is required while the nation is at war.

White there is no doubt concerning the loyalty and patriotism of the majority in congress, the organization has been lukewarm or indifferent. Most of the leading Democratic members were for keeping out of the war, in the first instance, and they have never become reconciled to the president for changing his attitude on this question. While they have voted for war appropriations and similar measures, they have not been willing to share responsibility with the executive for constructive war legislation. No important piece of legislation since the beginning of the war carries the marks of congressional handicraft. Practically every bill has come from the executive department, and the only evidence of its consideration by congress is a perfunctory roll call of indorsement.

A Republican majority in congress would give to the government something worth while in the way of support. Since the organization of the Republican party it has been a constructive force. In matters of statecraft and legislative Republicans are never indifferent or unhelpful of responsibility. A Republican congress will be no rubber stamp, but an active, virile, and useful arm of the government.

With a Republican organization in congress President Wilson will not find it necessary to go outside the regular machinery of that body for the drafting of creative legislation. And when bills are prepared he will not be required to exercise political pressure or other extraordinary methods to insure their consideration. Instead of half-hearted support, grudgingly given only when rolls are called, he will have intelligent, capable aid. What congressional assistance he is now getting comes largely from Republican members. To make that aid more effective the reluctant, unwilling, and incompetent organization which represents the present majority ought to be ousted.

A LINE O' TYPE OR TWO

How to the Line, let the quips fall where they may.

"TWILL be quicken catelaphy When the Yankees get to flames."

WHAT has become of the old-fashioned salient with an apex toward Paris?

HAVING read, a few days ago, an obituary of Maxim Gorky, who died of cholera in Petrograd, we read yesterday with more than usual interest the news that his arrest had been ordered by the soviet. His life, the dispatch adds, has been a tempestuous one.

YOUTH.

Flower of asphodel in the mists' meadow,
Frail Psyche soul by earth-magic spellbound.
Beat thy fruitless petals in wind-strewn wing-flakes,
Butterfly blossom!

RIGUARIUS.

"THIS Sappho stanza," postscript the gifted author, "deserves Lesbian music and Æolian type; but I suppose I'll be lucky if you set it up in Attic 13 pt. You're lucky to get it in 10 pt. O. S. Friday is a busy night."

Disadvantages of Life in a Great City.

[From the Fredericksburg, Va., News.]

The Chautauqua has come and gone, leaving in its wake a more pleasant feeling between men and hills, their forests, their horse play, but the smaller town gets the cream de la creme of features because Chautauqua is made up of brains and artistry.

The Yanks helped to "wipe out an elbow" at Oulchey-Chateau. Our plumbers are new at the game, but in the little matter of wiping a joint they compel the approval of their more experienced allies.

WATCH YOUR STEP, LADIES!

Sir: I should like to introduce my recent host, Ed Webb, formerly a soldier of the queen in Africa and India, now a mountaineer in Colorado. Discussing the advisability of climbing Long's Peak, "My lady," said Ed, "it is worth the effort if you reach the top. But from one end to the other it is the most immoral trail I ever saw—not a decent step in it. And if your foot slips—well, there you are; you ain't, that's all."

WHY implore the farmer to produce more and then tax the gasoline he uses on the farm? queries Col. Brisbane. Well, is that any more iniquitous than to tax us on "excess profits"—us that ain't made a cent outen the war, but have spent all our spare change financing it!

GIRLS, HERE'S A PRIZE.

[From the Kansas City Post.]

I am a Bachelor of 40 years, blue eyes, dark hair, five feet tall, 135 pounds, ship and house carpenter; have property in Florida worth \$5,000; property in Canada worth \$20,000; wish to correspond with some lady, young or old. Matrimony optional; hypnotist, clairvoyant, and violinist. H. August Larson.

"IN Italian the translation of the word bottle is 'dasso.' When one of Rossini's operas used to fall he was in the habit of writing to his mother about it and drawing the picture of a bottle on the outside of the envelope. The greater the failure, the larger the bottle."—Musical Courier.

An American composer whose opera turned out to be a silver mine, in writing to his mother, drew a picture of a — But you get us.

JENNIE WREN.

Jennie, trim and trimly built,
All in brown apparel,
Finger long, with tail a-titt,
Cherly a-cariol;

Housed hard by my cottage door,
'Tis for me a squaring, though, with notes the score—
Some, however, protested;
Much within thy house alone,
Sooth thy feelings, I believe,
After, till thy bosom be flown,
Busy every minute.

Keep thy closely questing eyes,
Fine thy self-reliance,
Great thy courage 'spite thy size,
More so thy defiance;

Lady had in good repute,
Terzagant indicted,
Liquid noted as a fute,
Raucous voiced excited—
Nathless, welcome year by year;

Favorite with many;
Little feathered bunch of cheer,
Blessings on thee, Jennie.

YOU can guess what sort of storm the Crown Prince will have when the allies get to Briana.

SHOP TALK.

[From the Review.]

Dr. and Mrs. Howard Weir, the well known local chiropractists, will leave for St. Louis next week to attend a convention of the National Association of Chiropractists. Matters pertaining to the care of soldiers' feet will be discussed. They also will make a trip through the Illinois corn belt.

"MR. A. MRS. PHIL LIND spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Thorsen."—Long Point Advocate.

Ideal week-enders.

"Well, they've Got Nice Weather for It."

Sir: Another perfect day for a war. A recent visitor to Freeport, gathering from the war bulletins that the United States had entered the conflict, approached a newstand and asked for the Chicago Inter-Ocean.

MAKE your money go as far as possible these days, writes G. P., and suggests buying your coal of Frank Overton, coal dealer at Bangor, Mich.

HORROR!

Who is Laura, who is she,
That all these swains pursue her?
Perchance this she may married be;
'Twere folly, then, to woo her.

Perchance, again, I ask you, Fan,
What if Miss Blackburn is a man!

N. W. C.

THE German is a bad winner and a worse loser. Kultur and sportsmanship are as far apart as Poles and Canopus.

Crazy with the War.

[From the Evanston News-Index.]

Although the weather bureau says, "Showers are probable tonight or Wednesday from the Ohio valley northward and northeastward to the Allegheny-Rhine front."

THE Tents are goosestepping Rhineward, with Foch at their heels. Foch and geese, s. to.

"THAT'S GOOD."

Sir: I telephoned Field's for a copy of Lardner's "Four Weeks in France." They sent me Gerard's "Four Weeks in Germany." I suppose they thought that any "four" would win.

"DR. ELIAS FORD CARR is spending some time in Belmar."—New Jersey Item.

If you wanted him in a hurry, say J. W. J., it would save time to call up Dr. Jitney.

Figs Is Figs.

[From the Marshall Mich. Chronicle.]

Notice—Mrs. Ezra Clark desires Mr. Mitchell of Fredonia, who sold her pigs, to communicate with her at once.

"FOR SALE—Fine saddle horse, spirited but gentle; lady broke."—The Trib.

Borry to hear it.

ONE WAY OF PUTTING IT.

[From the Hillsboro, Wis., Sentry-Enterprise.]

Joe, Bezucha Jr. resigned his position as bartender to take up work that is not considered non-assential.

WHILE the German howlward hies,
Do your bit and swat the flies!

B. L. T.

How to Keep Well.

By Dr. W. A. Evans.

Questions pertinent to hygiene, sanitation, and prevention of disease, if matters of general interest, will be answered in this column. Where space will not permit, or the subject is not suitable, letters will be personally answered, subject to proper limitations, and where stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr. Evans will make diagnoses or prescribe for individual diseases. Requests for such service cannot be answered.

(Copyright, 1918: By Dr. W. A. Evans.)

SUMMER RESORT SANITATION.

A FEW days ago, we published a letter written by a guest who complained of the filthy habits of a grocer. The advice given was not to patronize the establishment. The power of the boycott is established. Boycotting for filthy insanitary, and disease spreading practices should become general.

A. L. W. writes a letter offering another suggestion. It is that the party be reported to the city or state authorities. These suggestions come to my mind as I start to write on sanitation of summer resorts.

We hear many complaints of bad sanitation at summer resorts. The health departments of the cities complain that they get back a great many people made sick at health resorts. Some resorts are fully up to standard. They suffer from the bad reputation given resorts by careless places.

Public Health, the monthly bulletin of the Michigan board of health, says: "If all resort owners would conduct their places in a perfectly sanitary manner the state of Michigan would acquire a reputation as a summer resort state which would bring to us hundreds of thousands of dollars and depart improved in health, refreshed in body and mind, and carrying with them a lasting and favorable impression which would result not only in their return next season but by bringing with them their friends and acquaintances as well."

"The selection of a real summer resort means recreation that relieves brain fatigue, physical weariness, while the selection of the insanitary resort means flies, filth, and fever."

"The state board of health has printed regulations which should be posted at every resort," it adds. Why not accept the suggestion and write the authorities of violations of these rules?

The first rule is that the rules shall be conspicuously posted. If a visitor finds that the resort does not display the state board rules, that might be made a subject of complaint to the state board of health. Then the conduct of the place might be checked against the rules. The letter to the state board might well commend the resort for the observance of certain rules and notify it of the infraction of others.

The trouble is not infrequently with the bathing beach. A swimmer is certain to take some water into his mouth and nose, and he usually swallows some. Bathing beach water is often polluted by sewage. Two years ago bathing in Lake Michigan at Chicago caused many infections, ear abscesses, and boils principally.

No sewage is discharged into Lake Michigan in the stretch from Evanston to South Chicago—more than thirty miles.

The United States standard permits 44 per cent starch, as much as 10 per cent moisture, and also the nitrosum content. From the standpoint of the diabetic, the United States standard for gluten flour is absolutely useless. Gluten flour containing 44 per cent starch is just as harmful to a diabetic as ordinary flour. You can get diabetic flour that contain less than 10 per cent starch.

GLUTEN FLOUR.

Mrs. A. writes: "Will you kindly inform me just what the United States standard of gluten flour is. I mean what per cent does it have to analyze up to. I am a diabetic and it is very necessary for me to know just how much I am getting."

REPLY.

The United States standard permits 44 per cent starch, as much as 10 per cent moisture, and also the nitrosum content. From the standpoint of the diabetic, the United States standard for gluten flour is absolutely useless. Gluten flour containing 44 per cent starch is just as harmful to a diabetic as ordinary flour. You can get diabetic flour that contain less than 10 per cent starch.

BRITISH CELEBRATE AUGUST 4

New York, Aug. 2.—Unshaken resolution to go forward to the final victory, increasing confidence because America has joined in the great conflict, and prediction of a complete triumph of the allied arms were voiced today in a series of statements from leading Englishmen, on Great Britain's part in the four years of war ending Aug. 4. The statements issued by the British bureau of information follow:

By the Earl of Reading, British ambassador and high commissioner at Washington:

"The fourth anniversary of our entry into the war finds the nation stern and resolute. Success and reverses have been met with the same unflinching fortitude, and never has the spirit of the people been finer nor their confidence higher."

"Since my arrival in Washington about a year ago, I have had an opportunity as director general of war supplies for the British government of observing at close range the great preparations for war which have been brought to the final consummation of the Franco-British friendship, so that the 4th of August, 1918, when Britons and Americans are fighting together on the sacred soil of France, may be regarded as the last word in the Anglo-American compact which is the best guarantee of a peaceful world."

By Sir Charles Gordon, chief of the department of war supplies of the British war mission:

"Since my arrival in Washington about a year ago, I have had an opportunity as director general of war supplies for the British government of observing at close range the great preparations for war which have been brought to the final consummation of the Franco-British friendship, so that the 4th of August, 1918, when Britons and Americans are fighting together on the sacred soil of France, may be regarded as the last word in the Anglo-American compact which is the best guarantee of a peaceful world."

"First, the period which must be encountered when all is confusion, and which is incidental to the entry of any new nation into war, and during which all sorts of progress seems to be extremely slow. No matter how capable or willing the many prominent officials and voluntary workers may be, it is difficult during this period to have the necessary cooperation between departments or governments who are all striving at the shortest possible time to secure the various war supplies which are necessary to carry on war."

That period has happily passed. However, and the second period has also come and gone, during which the spirit of cooperation has been most manifest between the many departments of the United States government and the war mission of the allies, situated in Washington. It may now be said that the third period has been reached, when the unbounded resources of the United States for carrying on the war are being quickly developed to such a point that all requirements, not only of the United States but of ourselves, but also of the allies, will soon be taken care of, putting at the disposal of the military authorities in France such an army of men and supplies and war materials as will have a determining influence on the course of the war."

By Sir Henry Japp, head of the purchasing department of the British war mission in New York:

"Aug. 4, 1914, will ever be memorable as the day on which Great Britain repudiated the German suggestion that a neutrality of 1918, guaranteeing the independence and neutrality of Belgium, was but a scrap of paper."

"During the last four years France has not been in vain, and will ever be known as glorious France, buoyant with courage, and ever gracious and grateful to her allies."

"April 6, 1917, will always be linked with Aug. 4, 1914, as the date when the United States set the seal of righteousness on the allied cause. The splendid results already attained by this great country in the field makes ultimate victory certain, and the growing friendship of America, France, Great Britain, and Italy, insures the future peace of the world and the dawn of the brotherhood of man."

A HEART TO HEART TALK

[From the Bystander, London.]



Embarrassing position of Miss Kensington Gore, brought up before her mother, officer (formerly her housemaid) for breaking crockery in the mess kitchen.

The Friend of the People.

Letters for this department must be signed with names and addresses of the writers.

INDEPENDENCE PARK.

Chicago, Aug. 1.—[To the Friend of the People.]—Some time ago there was an article in the paper stating that Judge Windes had issued a permanent injunction against the commissioners who contended that only persons living in the park district (Independence park) could use the park.

Two weeks ago I went to the park to go swimming. When they found that my address was outside of their district they refused to allow me to enter the park. I told them this matter had been settled, but they denied it.

I live a block outside of their district, but there is no district park here. Is the above mentioned injunction still in effect? What must I do to be allowed to go swimming in this park?

I. D. G.

Regarding Independence park, I beg to advise that the city of Chicago has no jurisdiction over this park, it being in the Irving Park district, with office in Independence park, Irving Park boulevard and Springfield avenue.

WALTER WRIGHT,
Secretary, Bureau of Parks, Public Playgrounds, and Beaches.

WEEDS IN PARKWAYS CUT.

Chicago, Aug. 1.—[To the Friend of the People.]—The weeds in the parkways which would require the owners of the property on either side of Stony Island avenue at Sixty-third street to cut the weeds which are now flourishing. Am a sufferer of hay fever, and if these weeds were cut before the pollen began to spread it would relieve a great deal of suffering.

N. F. K.

Weeds in parkways have been cut, but we do not cut weeds on vacant lots. I wish to see that we receive the next shipment of oil.

F. S. MITCHELL,
Superintendent of Streets.

NEW PAVEMENT NEEDED.

Chicago, Aug. 1.—[To the Friend of the People.]—Why is not Cullum avenue between North Ashland and Ravenswood avenues paved? A few loads of stones on this street would help materially.

H. G. G.

This pavement is 20 years old and beyond repair. A new pavement should be constructed by special assessment. Temporary repairs will be made here and the street will be closed as soon as we receive the next shipment of oil.

F. S. MITCHELL,
Superintendent of Streets.

A WAR ANNIVERSARY.

Chicago, Aug. 1.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Might not this clipping be given notice in The Tribune today or so before the 4th, to bring it to notice of the people just before the day and give more people a chance to show the British that we do appreciate what they have done?

ELDON W. DIERENDERFEN.

Following is the clipping in part Sunday, Aug. 4, will be the fourth anniversary of the day Great Britain entered this war alongside of France, Belgium, and Russia.

Since that day she has done noble work, has spent her blood and treasure freely to defend her stricken allies. We men of Great Britain are justly proud of the immense effort she and the dominions have made through their armies, their navies, their workshops, and, not least, of the heroic way the women have achieved up behind the men and taken their share in the conflict.

I would like to ask those of you in America who appreciate that work whether on Aug. 4 you would wear in your buttonhole a small Union Jack, so that we British citizens upon your streets may know when we meet true friends of ours.

It will be a proud day for me if I meet many men and women, boys and girls of the heroic way the women have achieved up behind the men and taken their share in the conflict.

A BRITISH VICTOR IN THE UNITED STATES.

Kansas City, Mo., July 31.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—For the last eight years I have taken a great interest in the garden movement throughout the United States. My first interest was in the garden, but with the outbreak of war and the need of increased crop production I have tried to do a bit toward creating a greater interest in war gardening.

PORTLAND WOMAN REACHES FINAL IN TENNIS TOURNAMENT

MRS. NORTHPUP GETS VERDICT IN HARD FIGHT

Hayes-Burdick Duo Lands in Doubles Title Round.

Matches Today

MEN'S SINGLES—SEMI-FINALS.
9 p. m., Hardy vs. Oelander, 5:30 p. m., Hayes vs. Burdick.

MEN'S DOUBLES—SEMI-FINALS.
5 p. m., Oelander and Miller vs. Day and Wood.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—SEMI-FINAL.
2:30 p. m., Miss Neely vs. Miss Leighton.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES—SEMI-FINAL.
4 p. m., Mrs. Northrup and Miss Neely vs. Mrs. Wiegand and Miss Timm.

BY GEORGE SHAFER.

Two of the women stars of the tournament clashed in the semi-final round of the western tennis championship at Chicago Tennis club yesterday. Mrs. V. I. Northrup of Portland, Ore., the principal out of town star of the tournament, playing Mrs. Dorothy Field of Chicago. Mrs. Northrup won, 6-4, 7-5, 6-3, playing a rousing game in the last two sets after the first set went to the Chicago woman without a particularly hard fight. It was Mrs. Field's second match of the day.

The other semi-final will be played today, Miss Carrie Neely, former western champion, opposing Miss Marion Leighton, who in 1917 won the first school girls' title of this city.

Hayes-Burdick Team in Final.

The only men's match yesterday was the semi-final in doubles, which turned out to be a decisive triumph for Walter Hayes and Ralph Burdick, former western doubles champions for two straight years, over Sam Hardy and Lee R. Campbell. Score, 6-1, 6-4, 6-1.

Mrs. Northrup and Mrs. Field both whaled their shots as hard as the men players in their semi-final match after the second set, becoming a hard fight, and the match drew the most interested gallery of the tournament. Both women were slow in putting their full efforts into the play in the opening set, due to the autumn coolness, but when it became necessary to fight it out for every point in the second set Mrs. Northrup began forcing the match and ran up points by taking her opponent out of position with hard hit ground strokes.

Miss Leighton Wins Hard Match.
Miss Marion Leighton made a good fight in her third round victory in women's singles, coming from behind against Miss Emily Timm after dropping the first set. The score was 4-6, 6-2, 6-1.

Third round—Mrs. Dorothy Field defeated Mrs. Esther Wiegand, 6-2, 6-3, 6-2.
Leighton defeated Miss Emily Timm, 4-6, 6-2, 6-1.

Semi-final—Mrs. V. I. Northrup, Portland, Ore., defeated Mrs. Field, 6-4, 7-5, 6-3.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES.
First round—Misses Rosetta Gluckstein and Jean Molner, 6-4, 6-2.

Second round—Mrs. B. Neely and Mrs. Northrup defeated Misses Evelyn Kree and Westley Barrett, 6-2, 6-0.

Wiegand and Miss Timm defeated Misses J. Jess and E. Blackman, 6-2, 6-3.

SEMI-FINAL—Walter Hayes and Ralph Burdick defeated Sam Hardy and Lee R. Campbell, 6-1, 6-4, 6-1.

LOWDEN TO PLEAD FOR ROADS BONDS

Gov. Lowden is coming to Chicago next week to help launch a further drive in the local campaign for the \$60,000,000 state roads bond issue project. At 3:30 Monday afternoon he will speak at the Lexington hotel before a gathering of automobile men and representatives of the various city and business organizations already enlisted in the fight for the measure, and probably will do something in the way of sounding a keynote for the arguments that will be presented throughout the state from now until the November election.

Kumagai Will Not Play in National Net Tourney

New York, Aug. 2.—Ichiji Kumagai today announced he would not take part in the national tennis championship matches this month. To do so, he declared, would be unfair to those United States players who have enlisted and are unable to compete.

Wear Larson's Square Set Shoes and Enjoy Real Comfort

The Larson square set shoes are "distinctly different"—different in construction, different in ease and comfort, different in length of service, different in fit and different because they keep the feet in the position that nature intended they should be in when walking or standing.

Get your order in today and make your feet comfortable.

Hiking, Golf, Military Boots and Shoes a Specialty
Shoes to Measure, \$15 and up
With Plaster Cast, \$20 and up
Military Boots, \$27 the pair

Send for Booklet
Martin Larson
CHICAGO'S ONLY SHOE SPECIALIST
369 W. Madison St. (at the Bridge)

GRAND AMERICAN HANDICAP

Allotments by National Committee Giving Yards Rise for Each Entrant in Blue Ribbon Trap Shooting Classic.

SIXTEEN YARDS.
George A. Miller, W. R. Kough, I. J. Kominick, R. B. Knott, H. D. McWhirter, Oscar Lotinville, Stouy McLean, W. E. Lester, Harold Ahlbert, Dr. L. E. Lewis, Peter Bangs, William Burkhardt, John F. Curley, R. J. Jaxon, Joseph Gooch, P. H. Ryan, F. B. Howe, C. E. Hoffman, H. J. Howland, J. J. Jaxon, A. C. Jeffrey, Joseph Kuhnlein, Fred Kuppelauer, E. R. Kirkpatrick, G. G. Kinner, George Lawrence, F. J. Mandersack, Mrs. J. H. May, John McDuff, A. T. Peterson, C. H. Rambo, E. F. Reade, William Ruchel, Fred Roette, G. G. Rupert, E. S. Peabody, W. M. Simpson, H. G. Scott, T. D. Stickley, Richard Simonetti, H. L. Gault, Frank Seelig, L. Smith, Edmund Strocher, Frank Snow, E. S. Samuel, Alfred E. Smith, Mrs. H. Soodman, Mrs. J. J. Dalton, Fred Erb Jr., John E. Petro, Roy B. Gossett, H. L. Gray, J. D. Henry, George Hager, Henry Kolb, William B. Beers, Carl Henderson, Mrs. Harold Ahlbert, H. L. Gault, Edwin Blackman, H. J. Jaxon, Harry Dore, Carl Henderson, O. H. Hassel, Philip Hamer, John Johnson, Paul J. Kreuger, John E. Petro, Warren Miller, John D. Pollard, Robert E. Peacock, R. B. Rosenfield, G. E. Rosier, J. E. Ruchel, E. L. Marcotte, J. E. Farnes, P. M. Golden, W. E. Spencer, W. L. Enger, G. H. Hayes, George C. Maxwell, C. E. Maxwell, George T. Conway, G. E. Henderson, Stewart Moore, Ed Garrett, J. A. Kneebach, John H. Black, Walter E. Carr, J. E. McCurdy, F. W. Williams, Thomas J. Atwood, Charles Antioch, E. W. Byrne, W. E. Ruchel, Robert Chisholm, W. E. Clift, John B. Crawford, W. S. Culler, C. E. De Long, William Duvall, George Eck, John W. Kermann, William Engleke, J. L. Hooper, C. W. Devine, R. Judd, B. D. Kamsner, C. V. Kirby, Ralph Kase, H. D. Dechant, Hugh Mitchell, M. O. Mathison, C. W. Devine, A. A. Mulligan, William McCaffrey, W. E. McCormick, George C. Osborn, J. E. Farnes, Walter C. Peacock, J. H. Gulenberry, W. E. Berger, C. E. Raine, R. C. Sheldon, J. H. Sabin, Dr. J. W. Stanton, Robert Seelig, J. O. Seaver, J. B. 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J. Moore, W. R. Morgan, R. H. Moore, Roy A. Nutt, H

FASHION'S BLUE BOOK



BY CORINNE LOWE.

NEW YORK.—[Special Correspondence.]—The white serge suit has the touching fidelity of the hero of a ballad. In a world of fustian it is always breathing constancy. Its endearing young charms are always young and always endearing and it fills a place in our summer wardrobe which nothing else can quite usurp.

The white serge shown here is like so many models of the season. One can't quite tell whether it is suit or mere frock. It may be worn either with or without blouse, and in either event it is charming. Black satin collar and cuffs are echoed in the lining of the coat, just permitted to show, and a feature which is original consists of the way in which the folds of the coat are brought down under the belt and finished with black silk tassels.

Tribune Cook Book

BY JANE EDDINGTON.
Fish in Camps.

Wherever the blue smoke haze of cooking rises by lake or riverside at the day's end during this month, ten to the one camper is frying fish. It is a poor camper who cannot catch a mess of fish and fry his catch, thus saving the toting of one large food supply, and it is a rather poor camping place that is not near enough fishing waters to supply a catch.

It is a rather poor camper who cleans his fish and throws them into water, to have their flavor leached out by the soaking. It is also a poor camper who does not promptly dispose of the debris of fish cleaning. A fly ridden camp invites a move.

For a city picnic little pan fish—perch or herring—are an appetizing vanguard when it is desirable to have something hot beside the coffee. Cleaned at home, wiped dry, and covered with salt, these fish will be in condition to be fried again, turned in nothing more than some seasoned yellow corn meal, and fried in some bacon or salt pork fat, about three tablespoons of it to a pan of fish.

These little fish are excellent with the little appetizers which become so popular at this season, or a tartar sauce may be taken along with them. To a hungry man his hunger is sufficient sauce for such savory bits as well fried little fish.

To clean a perch or herring, cut off the ventral fins, scrape off the scales in the direction of the tail if you do not want to have trouble, vent, hold the fish under running water or quickly dip them into a pan of water, and with a pointed knife scrape out the dark lining on each side of the backbone. Cut off the dorsal fin and if at the same time a slice is taken off the back, about half an inch wide, it is easy to split the filets from the bone after the fish is cooked.

The fat in the pan must be piping hot when the fish is put into it, but if the heat continues to increase the scales will be too dry and too brown when it has been cooked for the requisite time. The inside of a fish cooked thus must be neither wet nor too dry. With too hot a fire at first the inside will be too dry. With an increasingly hot fire as it cooks it will be too dry.

In a wire toasty small fish may be broiled over hot coals, but this is surely the good way to cook them. In this case the way to prepare the little fish is to brush them over with oil or melted butter. Cooked with care they are as fine as fish fried in deep fat.

With care little fish may be sautéed in butter, which is one of the fats which we are not at present asked to conserve. In this case, perhaps, it is best to use oil and flour the fish, using the corn flour for the purpose. But if we cook the fish so that its crisp surface splits off from the flesh too easily, we have not done our work well.

Children in Play

Aid Baby Ice Fund

Poverty and misfortune have given them in better circumstances opportunity to make some of the women and children of the tenements happy with a visit to the Tanager hospital at Algonquin and some of the tenement babies healthy with clean, sweet milk.

THE SUCCESSFUL HOME GARDEN

BY J. F. H. HEIDE.
No. 152.
[Copyright, 1913, by J. F. H. Heide.]

TODAY'S WAR GARDEN DEMONSTRATION.

Next week's work in the war gardens, as demonstrated at the three Tanager models at 2 o'clock this afternoon, includes several plantings and the first harvest of tomatoes.

On bed No. 6 the kohlrabi was harvested during the week following July 6. On the lighter soils of the shore districts the cauliflower, too, has been cleared out and the succession crop may now be planted. On the heavier soils of the south and west sides the planting must probably be delayed till next week. If the bed is dry, water.

It well in the evening and fork it over the next morning to the depth of eight or ten inches. Take the May King head lettuce seedlings sown in the nursery bed July 13. Plant them in three rows, sixteen inches between rows and ten inches from the outer edges, ten inches between plants in the row. Midway between rows of lettuce sow two rows of Chatter summer radishes for a change. In drills a half inch deep, one to two seeds to the inch.

On bed No. 8 clean up the cabbage, if any remains, and fork over molasses for bed No. 6. Sow three rows Purple Top Strap Leaf turnips, sixteen inches between rows and six inches from the outer edges. Sow in drills a half inch deep, one to two seeds to the inch. They will be thinned out later to four or five inches apart.

On bed No. 16 the Early Iowa sweet corn is about gone. Fork the bed over and sow four rows Giant.

MEETINGS

Events Scheduled in Chicago Today and Tonight.

Riverview park, afternoon and evening—The Modern Woodmen of America will celebrate their annual outing and will unfurl a service flag with 938 stars.

Choose Country for a Vacation; It's the Best Bet

BY ANTOINETTE DONNELLY.
WAS IT YOU?

If you're wavering between a big city and the pines of the country to get the most out of your two weeks' vacation, choose the latter by all means. Never has a summer been so full of "wavers" as to the fit vacation spot. With summer pretty well on the wing, there are still hundreds of women workers with minds yet unmade. There's a conscience gently rapping at our patriotic door, and the cheaper place is where we know we ought to go. There's the extra fare on railroads and extra expense at every turn on a metropolis visit this year. And what does the big city mean in the way of energy storing for the returned worker to face her next year with? With the continuance of war extra energy and much of it is going to be needed.

I was urged to make this appeal to your better judgment by one who says she made the mistake of going to New York, spending much more money than she had thought her trip would have cost her, returning weary, very weary, and wishing she had brought back instead a bit of the invigorating pines in her system and the capacity for fresh enthusiasm and things more easily accomplished.

"And I haven't any money saved up for the summer, and I have never done before. So if you are still in doubt, choose the less expensive and the better health giving route!"

This is a vacation year when we have to look ahead both on finances and energy as we have never done before. So if you are still in doubt, choose the less expensive and the better health giving route!

Bright Sayings of the Children

"The Tribune" will pay \$1 in gift stamps for each child's saying printed in this column. Write on one side of the paper, address bright sayings to Editor, Tribune, Chicago.

Willie was visiting his grandma in the country, and one evening after watching the chickens go to roost, he came in the house and asked: "Say, grandma, do you see chickens go to bed on the new time?"

Little William's father had gone to the city. He was talking with his mother when suddenly he said: "Oh, mother, I must walk on the outside, because I must take father's place while he is gone." L. G. F.

Elizabeth had a bad habit of wanting to do all the talking while other people, usually older people, were talking. One day her mother, fully disgusted, said: "Elizabeth, I want you to keep still while older people are talking; until they get through." "But, mother," she complained, "older peoples never get through." A. E. H.

Sortory Dance for Jackies.

The Epsilon chapter of the Sigma Kappa Phi sorority will have an initiation, followed by a dance for twenty-five jackies, at 7:30 o'clock this evening in the Lincoln apartment hotel, 7000 North Paulina street.

Exhibitors' Convention.

The American Exhibitors' association will hold its second annual convention in the Hotel Sherman on Sept. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7.

LOOP FEATURE FILMS

ALCAZAR, 60 West Madison—Allied War News No. 4.

BANDON, Madison near La Salle—Berlin via America, with Francis Ford.

BIJOU DRAMA, 114 South State—The Death Dance, with Alice Egan.

BOSTON, Clark near Washington—A Pair of Deeds, with Francis X. Bushman.

CLANDON, 58 West Madison—The Geeser of Berlin, comedy.

CASTLE, State near Madison—Triple Trouble, with Charles Chaplin.

COLONIAL, West Randolph—"Hearts of the World," with Robert Herron.

DEMI, 450 South State—"Shadows of Her Best," comedy; vaudeville.

LYRIC, State near Jackson—"The Great Unknown," with William S. Hart.

ORCHESTRA HALL, 216 South Michigan—"The Danger Mark," with Elsie Ferguson.

PERFECT, State near Monroe—"The Beloved Blackmailer," with Carlyle Blackwell.

PASTIME, 60 West Madison—A Gentleman's Agreement, with Francis Ford.

PLAYHOUSE, 410 South Michigan—"Triple Trouble," with Charles Chaplin.

"The Fog," with Francis X. Bushman.

ROSE, 63 West Madison—"To Hell with the Kaiser," drama.

STAR, 68 West Madison—"Berlin via America," with Francis Ford.

WORLD, 61 West Randolph—"Rulers of the Road," with Frank Keenan.

ZIEGFELD, Michigan near Seventh—"A Nine O'Clock Town," with Charles Ray.

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Fourteen associations and organizations of a national character will hold their annual meetings in Chicago next week, and beginning with Monday the delegates to these gatherings from all parts of the United States.

Mrs. Sidgwick's New Novel "The Devil's Cradle"

"She is intimately familiar with German home life, and the pictures she makes are filled in minutely and with graphic coloring. . . . An interesting story, told with skill. The author's knowledge of the life she pictures makes it all the more worth reading."

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New York

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JOHN LANE CO., NEW YORK

"ASK ME! ASK ME!"

By Mae Tinsie.

BRIGHT EYES: Better look out or I'll heap coals of fire on your head! PERCIVAL H.: Yes, I met Ruth Roland many months ago. She came into the office. She looked awfully snappy and is a most enthusiastic young person. No, Percival, my friend, it can't be done.

P. G. K.: You like William Desmond? That's nice. The picture he has been working on, recently is "Wild Life," in which Josie Sedgwick plays the feminine lead. You're welcome.

MARION H.: Sometimes it is pretty hard to tell, but anyhow better try to "pack up your troubles in your old kit bag," etc. Even if the bag won't go shut it'll cover up some of the woes anyway. I think you're just as brave as you can be!

BETTY F.: Vanished? Not at all. He's with World. Any one Carlyle Blackwell vanishes—! He and Evelyn Greely will soon be seen in a production called "The Millionth Chance." Yes, June Elvidge is still in picture. So, too, is with World. No trouble at all.

KEELY: You're the last word in optimism, right!

CLUB WOMAN: I'll be glad to. You say, however, that "certain professions" must be considered. Just what must not appear in the pictures you wish to show? With your answer please send a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

META W.: Not so, kind lady, quoth she. Pauline Frederick is with Goldwyn now. Mr. Willard Mack is here everyday, domestic, private life, married name. I'll be glad to write you a personal letter. I haven't your address, you see. And we can't leave everything up to the postal department, can we?

JUST ELEVEN: I have a dandy idea for your club, but I'm not going to give it away right out loud in the paper. I think you could make quite a little money for the Red Cross by selling my idea. Shall I hear from you again? (Bet I do!)

FRANCES D.: Mary Roberts Rinehart wrote "The Street of the Seven Stars" and Doris Kenyon is starring in it. So you see you were right. Yes, her summer during the movie convention. She's as pretty as the w. k. picture. Edward Earle is with the Broadway Star Feature company. I saw him just the other day in an O. H. H. story. Yes, pretty well.

JUSTINE: Rosemary. They will soon be seen supporting Bert Hall in a picture called "Unexpected Places." Yes, I believe so. Mrs. Bushman was awarded the divorce. Five.

SMALL TOWN GOSSIP: I heard it, but I didn't make it. We're always hearing things, you know. My favorite vamp? Baby Marie Osborne. I think I haven't any pictures. Sorry.

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NEW BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

Panning Out the Slag in the Pound Weight of Wisdom

BY BURTON RASCOE.

"PAYMENTS AND DIVISIONS" (Reprint, by the Author).

THE Halley Idahe trouvaire, now the fountain head of the diverging gospels of the London Edition, is, in this collection of his prose, revealed as working in a happier medium than when he is whistling cheap Catullian wheezes and fashioning limp canzonetti. He knows how a thing should be done in verse, but he lacks the knack of doing it. And this compensatory arrangement of keen appreciation and deficient talent is the stuff that good critics happen to be made on. One who rates himself as preciously as does Pound is worth inspection, even if the proper valuation is rather by avoidance than by Troy. But when you have sifted through much dross and many clinkers in this volume you have panned out some ore of very respectable quality and quantity.

Thus "John Randolph Mawhood's Occupation" is not irony, though so intended, but very tawdry and uninteresting burlesque. The one ironical line in it is spoiled by repetition. Nor is there more than an amusing outburst by a humorless gentleman intent upon getting back at those who have declined to print his stuff. Much of the volume is most of the time a jargon of words, with here and there an outstanding observation such as "Beauty is a brief gasp between one cliché and another," but on the other hand there is much very interesting reading and able criticism.

When, for instance, he gives advice to the fledgling poets he is soundly logical. He says that his advice is taken, of lessening the output of bizarre drive by the would-be vers libristas. His chapters on Remy de Gourmont and Arnold Dolmetsch are well written, full of ideas, and informative. His conception of the function of the arts, as shown in his research essays as well as in his articles on modern artists, is, of course, the only one that has any recognition. That ideas are valuable as ideas rather than as bases of action is a cultured point of view which has gained ground now where outside of France.

Pound has not yet become conscious of the fact that his is a limited audience, some small percentage of which may be counted upon as possessing some intelligence and imagination. He often writes as though he were addressing a crowd of boneheads who had somehow acquired a knowledge of French. Once he realizes the meagerness of his audience and gains some vague hint of his actual, rather than his assumed, importance in the universe, we may have some fine work from him.

underwritten his complete works. They are being published in the original Yiddish, twenty-seven plays. B. W. Hirsch plans to publish them in English. His first volume in English is "The Treasure," the second is "Three Plays," and the third is under way. The second and third volumes are translated by Dr. Isaac Goldberg of the Boston Transcript.

C. B. Rudyard Kipling wrote one long American story, "Captains Courageous" (Century). That's the only one I know of.

There has been much talk in New York about Francis Carlin, whose book "My Ireland" is said to be "sing from cover to cover." All I know of him is that he is a floor walker in one of New York's largest department stores and that he printed his poems about the sale of the book are given to the Red Cross as the receipts from the play were donated.

Yestm. J. C. you can read Hartley Manners' "Out There." It is published by Dodd, Mead & Co. I'm not sure, but rather imagine that the proceeds from the sale of the book are given to the Red Cross as the receipts from the play were donated.

The Y. M. C. A. called last week for seven content workers for overseas. I don't know how many applicants they had, but I'm sure that every girl who has read Mary Roberts Rinehart's "The Amazing Interlude" (Doran) would find it a cantankerous. It's a charming little story of the great war, quite the best thing that Mrs. Rinehart has done for many a day—and I'm not one of those who sniff at her literary powers. She has a rare gift of gab.

David Pinski's coreligionists have

RESORTS AND HOTELS.

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W. J. Locke Gets Back in Step in 'The Rough Road'

BY ELIA W. PEATTIE.

"THE ROUGH ROAD," the latest novel by Mr. Locke, justifies the fine thrill of anticipation with which it is opened (John Lane company). There are times when Mr. Locke falls below his average and in which his old admirers talk about the happy days when they first read "The Beloved Vagabond" and wish time had not passed or that Mr. Locke had ceased to write. But no one will regret "The Rough Road." It is, as the author announces in the opening chapter, the story of "Doggie" Trevor, a young English gentleman who, surrounded by the peace, platitude, complaisance, and complaisance of a cathedral town, grew up to be a gentle, somewhat supercilious estate agent who, under the idea that he had a weak constitution and who showed no more eager interest in life than was involved in writing a book on the history of wall papers and a collection of little china dogs. He had, indeed, the second collection in the world of these interesting and often antique trinkets.

The author does not intend that the reader shall hold this innocuous young gentleman in contempt. That is, not quite. One has a suspicion that if one knew him one might like him to call or be called to accept an invitation to tea in his ivory and peacock blue drawing room. Not that one would wish to go farther than that. Tea would be the limit. But in the midst of hypochondria and melancholy upon the consciousness of "Doggie" the war. Because he was a gentleman he eventually accepted a commission. Because he was an insipid gentleman he was finally cast out, root and branch. The service could find no place in which to use this little, polite, diffident, fastidious son of a churchly family, and it reluctantly inflicted disgrace upon him. He was dismissed from the army.

At that depressing moment "Doggie" began to grow up. And what the growing up involved is the story, which is sometimes almost too tragic to be romantic, but which is interlarded with episodes of beauty and tenderness. And in the end he became a man. But at a great price. However, perhaps it was not too much. Perhaps the price was too great to pay for that achievement.

The character is very distinctive, even though it is not distinguished. There is not a character in the book which is not probable and more or less interesting, and there are some which are striking and original. It is a singularly good war novel, and the moral of it comes home rather piercingly.

NOVEL OF MYSTICISM.

"THE QUEST OF THE FACE," by Stephen Graham, is a series of devotional, often ecstatic, sometimes mystical essays and sketches. Evidently a Catholic of the most exalted happiness, he offers his strange fruit of his mind with a royal and naive confidence. It is a sort of sacrament, replete with other world beauty. His originality in writing of religious matters and of soul excursions saves his work from a sort of mystic monotony. He won a certain distinction with his previous work, "The Way of Martha and the Way of Mary," and the same oddities, vagaries, and transcendental qualities, the same aspiring ideas and exquisite mysticism, pervade this new work. It is a psychological study, and the psychology is exaggerated and abnormal, and one would say not true to life. The writing may be called superwriting. It has an eerie, disquieting beauty, a fervor that seems to be sustained at the expense of good sense. As Mr. Graham puts it: "Belief in my ideal self, the Almighty in me, has made me a sort of spiritual egotist. I might have been an egotist in another way. I am, I am, I might have been honest, accurate, and dutiful, and then possessed the egoism of the older brother. I might have been proud of my conquests among women. But instead of all these things I have the egotism of the faith, who identifies himself not with the falling being but with the celestial and almighty being within." (Macmillan.)

RESORTS AND HOTELS.

ILLINOIS.

Hotel Morrison

"The Hotel of Perfect Service"

Where Food, Service and Entertainment Are Supreme

Hotel Metropole

Where Food, Service and Entertainment Are Supreme

Camp Lake Hotel & Gardens

Camp Lake, Wisconsin

WISCONSIN.

WISCONSIN.

WISCONSIN.

WISCONSIN.

SOCIETY and Entertainments

Society Women Do Marketing Basket on Arm

If you would see an interesting sight go early this morning or any Saturday morning to the market place on Commercial street in Winnetka and see many of the society women of the village wandering about the market with baskets on their arms, purchasing the fresh vegetables that have been donated from the war gardens in the neighborhood.

After they have filled their baskets, the women inspect the new recipes that have been placed on the "recipe tree" and perhaps they add some new ones, often delaying to chat for a few minutes with their neighbors about their latest experiences and results in conversation.

The proceeds of the market are sent to Dr. Alice Barlow Brown for use in her French relief work. Mrs. John R. Montgomery of Hubbard Woods and a group of assistants are in charge of the market today and next Saturday Mrs. Lyman T. Walker will be in charge. Every week under a red umbrella Miss Beatrice Starr sells garden hats, smocks, and implements.

All roads lead tomorrow to Old Elm club, where a golf match will be played at 1 o'clock by Chick Evans and Kenneth Edwards versus Jack Hutchinson and Bob McDonald. The prize of admission will be \$5. Mrs. J. Ogden Armour, Mrs. D. Mark Cummings, Mrs. Cyrus H. McCormick, Mrs. George M. Reynolds, Mrs. John G. Shedd, Mrs. Stanley T. Clark, Mrs. Charles W. Fold, and other well known women of the north shore are patronesses for the affair.

Mrs. Eugene A. Lancaster leaves today for the East Delaware place at the Marine hotel in Highland park for this month.

Miss Ora Mary Pauline Somerville is the daughter of Count and Countess Jacques de la Darn, is the guest of a schoolmate, Miss Eleanor Clute, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George F. Clute of Wilmette.

Mrs. Josephine Oldstead and Miss Cordelia Oldstead, daughters of the French prison camps and Compt. de la Darn, who was formerly Lady Somerville of London, is engaged in nautic work in England.

Mrs. W. D. Shivers of 1 East Fifty-sixth street, New York City, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Z. Frankenthal of 5044 Dresden boulevard.

There will be a Red Cross shoot at the South Shore Country club tomorrow, at which the American Red Cross will benefit from the sale of souvenir programs and from the auction of the privilege of refereeing, scoring, and judging the shoot. It will start at 10:30 o'clock in the morning.

The Westmoreland Country club will have a special dinner dance tonight. The members of the Glencoe country club of the Ravinia country club will meet to the jacks today and tomorrow at Ravinia park. Mrs. Walter E. Perry is chairman of the committee and will be assisted by Mrs. William J. Johnson, Mrs. George J. Pope, Mrs. Louis C. Mowry, Mrs. Alfred Washington, and Miss Beattie Benton.

Mrs. Henry H. Brigham will give a luncheon and bridge party next Wednesday afternoon at Skokie golf club for Mrs. Samuel M. Watson.

Juvenile dancing classes at the South Shore Country club will begin in September. Miss Jane Dabney will be in charge.

Mrs. R. M. Cochran, president of the Chicago Woman's Patriotic association, will give a luncheon party at her residence, 3815 Ellis avenue, this evening at 8 o'clock for the benefit of the association.

Among the Chicagoans in New Castle-on-the-Humber, N. H., are Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Buchanan, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Molloy and daughter, and Lieut. Harold C. Pynchon.

ENGAGEMENTS

Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Field of 420 East Fifty-fifth place announce the engagement of their daughter, Anna Agnoff, to Louis Nettleson of Milwaukee.

The engagement is announced of Miss Margaret Goodman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Goodman of Marinette, Wis., to Lieut. Kenneth Curtis, son of Mr. and Mrs. Augustus D. Curtis of Chicago.

Higher Dental Standards.

Standards of scholarship will be higher and the system of grading scholarship more severe this coming year in American dental colleges than ever before. This was decided yesterday at the annual meeting of the National Association of Dental Faculties in the Congress hotel.

Mary Louise Stuckey

The engagement of Miss Mary Louise Stuckey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Stuckey, to Wendell H. Williams, son of the Rev. and Mrs. W. R. Williams of Marengo, Ia., was recently announced. Mr. Williams is a sergeant in the United States army.

Lake Forest Play Aids Italian Fund

Lake Forest society flocked to Du-rand institute last evening when the young members of the "Would-be Actors" club presented "She Stoops to Conquer" as a benefit for the fund in aid of the Italian wounded. Nearly \$1,000 over expenses was realized.

The young players were sons and daughters of Lake Forest families, including Miss Mary Meeker and Arthur Meeker Jr., children of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Meeker; the Misses Ellen and Roberta Thorne, children of Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Thorne; Durand Smith, son of Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Smith; Cornelius Trowbridge Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Trowbridge; Hollis Letts, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. Letts; Kellogg Gary, son of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Gary, and Byron Harvey Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Byron Harvey.

Patriotic music furnished by the pianists added to the evening's entertainment.

WEDDINGS

Miss Pauline Carolyn Dole, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Dole of 1415 Woodlawn avenue, will be married this afternoon at 5 o'clock to Lieut. Charles Goodrich, son of Mrs. A. C. Goodrich of 1035 East Forty-fifth street. The wedding will take place at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Dole and will be quiet, with only a few friends and relatives present.

Miss Anna McKeever of 127 East Oak street announces the marriage of her daughter Jane to John Allan Kennedy of New York City. The wedding took place Thursday at the Holy Name cathedral.

Mrs. Berenice Adler Stern of 4547 Michigan avenue announces the marriage of her daughter, Marie Regina, to Ellis Steven Heller, nephew of Mr. and Mrs. I. S. Richter of 1126 East Forty-sixth street.

One of the world's greatest musical organizations, the Musique Militaire Française—in plain English, the French military band—fostered and financed by the French government, will come to Chicago next week from a tour of the east and will be here three days—Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday—giving free public concerts at Fort Sheridan, the Great Lakes, in Grant park, and in the lobby of the Hotel La Salle, where the musicians will be guests during their stay in this city.

The band consists of sixty-eight soloists, its members being famed throughout France as its best band musicians.

Ground Broken for Clubhouse. Ground was broken this week for the Khaki and Blue club for soldiers and sailors, which is to be erected in Grant park between Jackson and Van Buren streets under the auspices of the war camp community service. The building, a temporary frame structure, will contain a dancing floor 40x80 feet, a stage 20x40, dressing rooms, showers, a large kitchen with light on three sides of it, and between the kitchen and the dancing room a room marked "canteen." There are also two large screened-in porches.

Do you want skin-health?

If you are suffering from eczema or some similar distressing, embarrassing skin eruption, why don't you get rid of it by using Resinol Ointment? Unless the trouble is due to some serious internal disorder, it quickly yields to Resinol, and in most cases is easily healed by it. The first application usually stops itching and makes the skin feel cool and comfortable. We recommend it with the utmost confidence because of its harmless ingredients. Aided by Resinol Soap it acts even more quickly.

Outset and Resinol Soap also help to clear away pimples. Sold by all druggists and dealers in toilet articles. Try each, Resinol, Resinol Soap, Resinol.

Women Use The Vertizing Columns hopping Guide

Thirty-four Chicago Priests Serving U. S. as Chaplains

Thirty-four Catholic clergymen of the archdiocese of Chicago have entered the army and navy as chaplains and Archbishop George W. Mundelein has addressed a pastoral letter to parishioners urging them to bear the inconveniences occasioned by the absence of their pastors.

"In order that the spiritual welfare of the boys who have gone into the army and navy may be well looked after," the letter reads, "and that they may come back to us as clean, and good, and religious as they have gone forth, it is necessary that the church go with them."

Referring to the absent clergymen it says that "the most of these are now in service. Some are in France. Some of them have already received their baptism of fire with the boys committed to their care, others are leaving in the next few days. It will mean a shortage of priests here at home. The archbishop had to choose between you and the boys 'over there.'"

To Remodel Sailors' Club. Extensive plans are under way for the remodeling of the Chicago Woman's club's Navy club for sailors in Waukegan. The club, since its founding a year or so ago, has proved so popular that there are long lines outside its doors and another floor has been taken in the same building. Miss Dorothy Stirling is chairman of the board of directors.

Five Sons in Service. Mrs. E. R. Dowd, who has five sons in the service of Uncle Sam, will be in charge of the war savings booth at the national dental convention. Mrs. Dowd is one of the most active war savings workers and will be among the thousands of patriotic women who will sell war savings stamps and obtain names for the honor roll during "Pershing Patriotic week," Aug. 15 to 22.

Starvation Stops Gymnasium. To have to stop going to a gymnasium because it makes you too hungry is what one little Russian girl was forced to do, according to a letter received from Miss Elizabeth Boles, a graduate of the University of Chi-

WOMEN in WARTIME

BY LUCY CALHOUN. AMERICANS with sons in France may be assured that the home fires are kept burning over there not only for the French, but for the American boys as well. An association has been formed in France, entitled "Foyers Francaises" for the purpose of offering the hospitality of French family life to American soldiers and sailors. In announcing the plans of the association the committee in charge puts it this way: "It seems to us that the presence among us of so many Americans who have come to struggle at our side for the same cause, imposes upon us a duty. It would be polite to receive our new allies in French homes and give them a feeling of the family life of which they will be forcibly deprived for the duration of their stay in France."

"The officers and soldiers of our own army have the right during their furloughs to visit their families and to know once more the peace and joy of civil life. We desire that the French family should replace the absent American family. We ask those who understand the isolation of this hospitality than the French homes, or at least the ancient virtues and grand traditions of our race."

The committee of the Foyers Francaises contains the names of all prominent families of Paris, including that of Mme. Jusserand, wife of the ambassador to the United States.

Factories Need Women. A call has come for more women to work in the factories, especially in the bindery trades. More stenographers are wanted.

"We have plenty of positions for factory workers at \$12 per week," announced Mrs. Lilla H. Walter of the State Employment bureau at 113 North Dearborn street, "but there are not so many high skilled positions. Far more women are needed now, however, than there were a few weeks ago, and the demand will increase, as the teachers who have been working during their vacations will soon be returning to the schools."

Women are to be employed, except as mechanics in every capacity in the Evanston Electric garage, according to an announcement made yesterday by William Greenleaf, president of the concern.

Turns in Junk Pledges. Mrs. Louis M. Cohn, chairman of the First ward in the Red Cross salvage drive, turned in 300 junk pledges yesterday signed by the heads of as many automobile concerns, agreeing to sell their salvages for the benefit of the Red Cross for the duration of the war.

DEATH NOTICES.

IN MEMORIAM. BROWN—There will be a memorial service to Lieut. Malcolm Brown, killed in action, at Grace church, Hinsdale, Sunday, Aug. 4, at 3:30 in the afternoon.

MAKALA—Donald Makala, son of John and Mary Makala, died at his home, 1015 North Dearborn street, Sunday, Aug. 3, at 10:30 a. m. Burial at Oakwoods cemetery.

ARMSTRONG—Abba Armstrong, died at his home, 1425 North Dearborn street, Sunday, Aug. 3, at 10:30 a. m. Burial at Oakwoods cemetery.

HEIST—Loretta Heist, died at her home, 1425 North Dearborn street, Sunday, Aug. 3, at 10:30 a. m. Burial at Oakwoods cemetery.

ELIAS—Anna Maria Elias, died at her home, 1015 North Dearborn street, Sunday, Aug. 3, at 10:30 a. m. Burial at Oakwoods cemetery.

REAGAN—Burton A. Reagan, died at his home, 1425 North Dearborn street, Sunday, Aug. 3, at 10:30 a. m. Burial at Oakwoods cemetery.

CURTIS—Bridget Curtis, died at her home, 1425 North Dearborn street, Sunday, Aug. 3, at 10:30 a. m. Burial at Oakwoods cemetery.

THOMAS—John Thomas, died at his home, 1425 North Dearborn street, Sunday, Aug. 3, at 10:30 a. m. Burial at Oakwoods cemetery.

LOTT—Lloyd Lott, died at his home, 1425 North Dearborn street, Sunday, Aug. 3, at 10:30 a. m. Burial at Oakwoods cemetery.

LUND—Dr. Charles D. Lund, died at his home, 1425 North Dearborn street, Sunday, Aug. 3, at 10:30 a. m. Burial at Oakwoods cemetery.

MAJORITY—Robert J. Majority, died at his home, 1425 North Dearborn street, Sunday, Aug. 3, at 10:30 a. m. Burial at Oakwoods cemetery.

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FORSTER—Frank J. Forster, died at his home, 1425 North Dearborn street, Sunday, Aug. 3, at 10:30 a. m. Burial at Oakwoods cemetery.

MAJORITY—Robert J. Majority, died at his home, 1425 North Dearborn street, Sunday, Aug. 3, at 10:30 a. m. Burial at Oakwoods cemetery.

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PERKINS—Billy Perkins, aged 8 years, died at his home, 1425 North Dearborn street, Sunday, Aug. 3, at 10:30 a. m. Burial at Oakwoods cemetery.

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COUNCIL ORDERS GAS RATE SUIT; IGNORES MAYOR

**Richberg Is Supported;
Accountants Go on
Strike.**

Mayor Thompson's suggestion that Donald R. Richberg, the city's special counsel in gas litigation matters, be replaced by another attorney was swept aside yesterday by the city council. The council met in a special session to ratify a plan for enjoining the Peoples Gas Light and Coke company and the state utilities commission from enforcing a 27 1/2 per cent rate increase order entered by the commission.

While the council was discussing this matter, the accountants employed in the city's suit to collect \$10,000,000 in alleged overcharges for gas consumed by the city, have not been paid for the last three and one-half months' work, and blame for this was laid to the door of the law department by Mr. Richberg. He said the walkout of the accountants would seriously hamper the city's case.

Mayor Thompson presided at part of the council session. He had to leave before it was finished to keep a speaking engagement at Calumet, and asked Ald. John A. Rickert to preside in his absence.

Questions "Temperament"

The mayor sent in a message declaring against Mr. Richberg. He said the council's special counsel "has neither the caliber nor temperament to qualify him to represent the city in the circumstances."

"So far as I have any voice," part of the mayor's statement read, "I shall insist that a lawyer of greater capacity than Mr. Richberg be engaged to represent the city in the present gas emergency."

Ald. Cullerton and Anderson sought to have Mr. Richberg supplanted by another attorney, and mentioned John S. Miller. With the exception of these two aldermen, every member of the council voted to direct Mr. Richberg to go ahead with injunction proceedings.

Law Department Heard From.

Communications from the law department and Mr. Richberg were also read. The law department charged Mr. Richberg with making false statements regarding the law department's attitude. This stated that the department had not withheld its approval on bills which it legally could approve, and denied that the law department had been "lax" in making such statements.

Mayor Thompson charged that Mr. Richberg was the personal secretary of former Ald. Charles E. Merriam. Ald. Richard, W. O. Nance, and H. D. Caplan lastly disputed this. They said Mr. Richberg was selected for a list of eligible attorneys after consideration of a list of eligible attorneys.

They said Mr. Merriam had nothing to do with this.

They said that Mr. Richberg has met a disastrous defeat before the commission, another part of the mayor's letter read, "he has, by promulgating lies about me, attempted to shift the blame from his own shoulders, where it belongs."

Ald. Richard questioned the mayor's statement. He said it sounded like the statement of another person who had been making such statements.

Ald. Anderson assailed Mr. Richberg. He said the attorney had referred to Samuel Insull, chairman of the State Council of Defense, as a "gold plated scoundrel" and had otherwise shown that he was not adequate to handle the city's affairs.

Will Cost City Heavily.

Andrew Sangster & Co. is the firm having a contract for the accounting work of Edward W. Bemis, the city's public utility auditor. The city's law department has refused to pay the accountants for the last three and one-half months' work under the Bemis contract, saying these men will be paid when their pay rolls are set up in accordance with Mr. Bemis' contract with the city.

Messrs. Bemis and Richberg declared the Sangster firm would abide by the city's decision. Bemis and his wife lastly disputed this. They said the city's law department was not the most important points in the litigation, and that the walkout would mean that thousands of dollars of the city's money would be wasted.

"TALKING PEN'S" SECRETS OF LOVE LEAK INTO COURT

**More than 100 Divorce
Decrees Granted in
One Day.**

A large portion of Judge Brothers' time yesterday was taken up listening to the reading of more or less ardent love missives, fallen into the wrong hands and adduced as divorce court evidence. More than 100 decrees were granted.

The "talking pen" letters of Ray Iler, railway mail clerk of Chicago, to his "soul mate," Mrs. Marie Bickel Trunk of Evansville, Ind., afforded the sensation of the afternoon, the court pronouncing them "masterpieces of the love letter art," but hinting that Iler, who is also a law student, might better have spent his time reading torts.

Husband Lends Letters.

These letters were loaned to Iler by Mrs. Trunk's husband in Evansville, who used them not long ago in obtaining a divorce of his own. One of them reads:

"Saturday, a m.—My own dear darling—As I am thinking much about you and am so far away from you that I cannot see you, I will have to talk to you with the talking pen. I suppose you think I am a silly fool, but really I have it bad. I am really in love. Just one and one only, and that one is you, dear. I am thinking of you specially at this time, because, just twelve long hours ago, O, longer than that, twenty-four hours ago, we were together, and O, what bliss and happiness then. If it could only be so, always, there certainly would be heaven here on earth."

"That sounds like Mr. Lardner's letters of Edna," was Judge Brothers' only comment.

Mrs. Iler also told of a letter to her husband under Evansville postmark, signed, "Love to her daddy, Marie." The Ilers, who lived at 7400 Emerald avenue, have two small children, a son and a daughter. My life belongs to another woman. Would advise you to get a divorce. P. S.: Have no money to give you."

Mr. Iler, who lives at 705 Buena avenue, was given her decree.

Former Lieutenant Freed.

Arthur J. Aylton, 723 Barry avenue, formerly a lieutenant in the United States army, after failing to obtain a divorce from Mrs. Anna E. Aylton in a contested hearing before Judge Guerin recently, won a decree yesterday before Judge Poell in the Superior court, when his wife failed to appear. Testimony was given that Mrs. Aylton had been guilty of misconduct with a William J. Lyons, a dentist in the medical branch of the army.

HOYNE INQUIRY OF FILM STOCK AGENT IS ASKED

**Bennion to Be Quizzed
About Disposal of
Money for Stock.**

State's Attorney Hoyne today will be asked to start action against Frederick Bennion, former fiscal agent of the Lincoln Pictures, Classic, Inc., a \$1,000,000 Delaware film corporation.

Bennion is now the object of attack in the civil courts by officials of the corporation, who had engaged him to help place the stock which the concern was selling at \$10 a share.

Determination to place the case of Bennion in Mr. Hoyne's hands was decided on yesterday at a meeting of officials of the corporation in the office of C. J. Trainor, counsel for the company.

Bennion has not been seen by his associates recently and his sumptuous offices at 208 South La Salle street are closed. Shortly before this it was discovered that the stock sales proceeds in the Union Trust company, which were being held in escrow under terms of agreement with the secretary of state's office, had been depleted by some \$9,000.

State Begins Inquiry.

In addition to the other troubles of the corporation, the secretary of state has issued a rule to show cause why the corporation's permit to sell stock under the "blue sky" law should not be revoked, and Assistant Attorney General Pruitt yesterday began an investigation. Mr. Pruitt learned that Bennion's salesmen have been under his inquiring eyes before in connection with Gile's P. Cory's "Birth of a Race" moving picture stock sales.

"Fortunately for ourselves and for the stockholders," Attorney Trainor said last night, "we got hold of the situation in time to prevent the corporation and the investors from losing any money. We have obtained an injunction preventing Bennion and Henry Belmar, former president, from interfering with the operations of the corporation. We have got the \$5,000 shares of promotional stock which were to have gone to Belmar in our possession, and even if we should lose the \$9,000 that is gone, we are in better financial shape than we were before. We can say the stockholders will lose nothing, for we are going to see this company through to a successful conclusion."

Literature Called Illegal.

"Bennion is the cause of the mismanagement of the corporation," said the secretary of state's office. "We agreed that not only were the funds from stock sales to be expended in making the film only with the authorization of the state officials but also that all of our selling literature should have the O. K. of the blue sky authorities. In violation of this agreement Bennion circulated pamphlets without authorization as well as trying to take over the whole corporation."

Some of the literature sent out of Bennion's office advertises the fact that the secretary of state has granted the corporation a license to sell stock. Such advertising is in violation of the state law unless it also states that Mr. Emmerson does not recommend the purchase of this or any other stock, Assistant Attorney General Pruitt states.

In another selling pamphlet calling the probable annual profits from the finished pictures of Abraham Lincoln's life are fixed at nearly \$5,000,000.

THE FIRST HUNDRED YEARS ARE THE HARDEST



THEATER CROWD MAKES IT ROUGH FOR PRO-GERMAN

**Kaiser Talk Causes
a Fight at the
Majestic.**

Theater goers roused upon Frank Corbin of Rock Island when he attempted to deliver a pro-German oration at the Majestic just before opening time last night. By the time police arrived to carry him, still battling, away to the detective bureau, he had been severely beaten.

Corbin first started on his rampage in the Majestic bar, adjoining the theater. After being ejected he went into the crowded lobby and started a pro-German harangue. When remonstrated with, he began using real kerfuffle language.

William R. Moorhouse, former commissioner of public works, who was in the lobby waiting for State's Attorney Hoyne, attempted to place him under arrest, acting in his capacity as a member of the A. P. L. Corbin gave battle. The result was a free-for-all in which a dozen spectators joined, while women screamed. Corbin went down under the crowd's rush.

"Aren't there any Germans in the crowd to help me?" he kept yelling.

No Germans responded. Corbin yelled "48," which was taken as a code. But if any "48s" were about they didn't let it be known.

Detective Sergeant Gleason finally arrived with police and pulled Corbin down from under a piled up mass of battling humanity. Again he started battle and was poked by the policemen. As a result of the fracas the theater performance started fifteen minutes late.

At the detective bureau Corbin, who is a powerfully built man of middle age, said he had been in Chicago for three weeks. He said his home is in Rock Island.

ON THIN ICE

**Aldermen Favor Ordinance to
Make Skating Rinks Wet**

JUST about the time yesterday when the United States food administration at Washington was issuing a bulletin asking the owners of ice making and refrigerating plants to "Save Ammonia and Help Win the War," the city council license committee adopted an amendment to the anti-cabaret ordinance to permit ice skating in connection with the sale of liquor.

The amendment applies to but two or three places, it was stated. No mention was made of the fact that ammonia is used to make the ice pools. It is not believed that the aldermen knew of the government's bulletin when they took their action.

Ald. L. B. Anderson, Robert J. Mulcahy, Frank Klaus, Joseph I. Novak, James E. Bowler, and John Haderlein were working with Attorney Johann Waage, who was sent from Washington by Philip J. Doherty, head of the property protection section of the railroad.

Runderle has offices in 121 Exchange building, the stockyards. It is alleged by Inspector Bryan that the lawyer in many instances negotiated directly with the heads of claim departments, giving them bribes to pass generously upon the demands of his clients.

Sometimes, according to Bryan, both shipper and railroad would be used, an exorbitant claim being made, from which Runderle would deduct not only the added claim but also his fee for handling the case. Other lawyers are said to have engaged Runderle to handle their claims. These may be drawn into the charges.

Boxes of fine cigars, it is alleged, were used as Runderle's first approach to investigators. Later there was money. One clerk is said to have taken \$200 in a single transaction.

ROADS SWINDLED ON FALSE CLAIMS; LAWYER IS HELD

**Rinderle Accused of
Bribing Employees
to Help.**

Disclosures of railroad claim swindlers, involving thousands of dollars and important officials, were made yesterday following the arrest of Attorney Runderle of 6441 Farnell avenue, a specialist in claims.

Runderle was arrested on a federal warrant issued by Commissioner Mason, charging him with bribery. A number of claim agents of railroads are said to have confessed receiving bribes from Runderle in consideration of their aid in favoring his clients.

Inspector G. M. Bryan, local head of the railroad police commission, said last night that Runderle has refused to make a confession, but has made "several damaging admissions." Bryan with the heads of claim departments, giving them bribes to pass generously upon the demands of his clients.

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LOOT

**Property Worth \$5,000 Recovered;
Man and Wife Held.**

Jewelry and clothing valued at \$5,000 were recovered yesterday after Detective Sergeant Charles Bennett and Patrick Larkin of the Austin police station had arrested Mr. and Mrs. Frank Dawir of 137 North Cicero avenue and Miss Pauline Jewel of 618 West Chicago avenue. The Dawirs were taken as they were leaving the apartment of Oscar Jahns of 4534 West Ohio street.

Dawir named the Jewel woman in a confession. In her apartment were found jewelry and clothing valued at \$1,000. She was also wearing a bracelet, which was identified by a member of the family of James J. Train as having been stolen from the home at 5618 Washington boulevard. In Dawir's home the police found about \$4,000 worth of stolen property.

He and the Jewel woman had committed numerous house robberies, Dawir said. They generally used a skeleton key and gained entrance through rear doors. It was the first job in which his wife was implicated, he said.

LONG MISSING BOY IS FOUND DEAD; MYSTERY

Aurora, Ill., Aug. 2.—[Special.]—Aurora police tonight discovered the body of a boy believed to have been Albert Whitten, 10 years old, who disappeared three months ago. Various theories had been advanced as to the cause of the boy's disappearance, ranging from kidnapping to murder.

Young Whitten was last seen with Frank Pich, 12 years old, a playmate. Whitten had been playing on the river bank and it was there he last saw his friend. He said they had been playing with a red revolver.

The police have not been able to discover what was the cause of death, as the body offered no traces of bullet wounds on first examination.

The Pich boy denied there had been any trouble between him and the Whitten boy. After a hearing, however, young Pich was sent to the St. Charles School for Boys on a general charge of delinquency.

Honeymooners Put Out of Hotel; Sue for \$5,000

Harry G. Hoover, late a resident of the Bradley hotel, has sued the management thereof for \$5,000, alleging he was ejected from the hotel with his wife on July 25. Hoover is said to have first lived in the hotel as a bachelor. It is said the manager refused to believe him when Mrs. Hoover, his bride of a few days, was found in his room with him.

TRUCKLOAD OF CIGARS STOLEN.

Gustave A. Mueller, head of a cigar company bearing his name, reported to police yesterday that an auto truck conveying \$1,000 worth of cigars was stolen at Wells and Van Buren streets. The truck was later recovered, but the goods were gone.

More Experts' Bills for Link Are Approved

Another batch of bills for real estate experts and lawyers used by the board of local improvements in the Michigan avenue, "boulevard link" project, was approved yesterday by the city council committee on finance. For May, June, and July services, William A. Bither, Mayor Thompson's Third ward leader, received \$2,150; W. J. Donlin, \$3,050; W. H. Dillon, \$2,140; and George A. Mason, \$1,800.

Eller Adds Coal Dealers to Short Weight Campaign

City Sealer Morris Eller will add coal dealers to the campaign he has been conducting against ice dealers suspected of giving short weight. Beginning Monday Mr. Eller will go after the coal dealers.

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Three Police Stations to Become Jails for Women

Three of Chicago police stations are to be rechristened and turned into jails for women. Acting Chief of Police Alcock outlined a plan for this yesterday, after talking to representatives from several civic and reform associations.

The Stanton avenue, Hudson avenue, and West North avenue stations are to be used for women's jails. They will be called women's relief stations, instead of police stations. The acting chief, Acting First Deputy Collins, and several civic and reform associations officials made a tour of the stations yesterday. Final plans will be made by the acting chief Monday.

Mrs. Gertrude Howe Britton was chairman of the women's delegation.

Musicians Files Petition Saying He Owes \$17,750

Francesco Ferullo, whose occupation is given as a musician and residence as 4818 Winthrop avenue, yesterday filed a petition in bankruptcy, scheduling liabilities of \$17,750 and assets of \$267. C. W. Schaeffer is his attorney.

Lightning Kills Man Near Coach Stag on Links

Charles Peterson, an employee of the Olympia Fields Country club, Chicago Heights, was killed yesterday by lightning. Peterson was standing only a few feet away.

SHOOP AND AIDS TO BE CALLED IN CENSUS INQUIRY

**Slush Fund Collected from
School Engineers Also
Under Fire.**

Superintendent of Schools John D. Shoop, several former members of the board of education, and various employees and former employees of the board are to be questioned by Assistant State's Attorney Henry Berger on Monday in connection with the inquiry Mr. Berger is conducting into alleged illegal methods employed in taking the 1916 census.

It was rumored last night that Mr. Berger's inquiry may be widened to include investigation of charges that friends of the city administration are engaged in collecting a campaign fund from the school engineers in violation of the civil service law.

According to reports, plans for the taking of campaign contributions were perfected shortly after the "solid six" granted an increase in pay of 15 per cent to the engineers.

It was stated in the state's attorney's office that if witnesses to be called before Mr. Berger corroborate stories of census padding and other evidence of illegal acts, the entire case will be placed in the hands of the new grand jury, which is to be impaneled Monday.

Czarnecki Plan Shelved.

Anthony Czarnecki's plan to have the school teachers take the proposed 1918 census was shelved during the day by "solid six" members of the finance committee of the board of education. The proposal was made weeks ago before the board and was sent to the committee.

When Mr. Czarnecki asked that Superintendent Shoop relate his experience in connection with the 1916 census, several voices shouted, "Place on file," and the one sided discussion came to an end.

Mr. Czarnecki then made a proposal that the census be delayed until September and then be taken by school teachers on Saturdays.

"The census was shelved because of the offensive to the superintendent as long as the court demands," said Trustee George B. Arnold.

Davis Blames Loeb.

There was an exchange of compliments during the day between President Edwin S. Davis and former President Jacob M. Loeb. Mr. Davis began the offensive with a statement to the effect that if there were any irregularities in the 1916 census Mr. Loeb was responsible. He quoted a letter, prepared by the superintendent, in which time I was the superintendent of the census. I respectfully report that the board of education by unanimous vote authorized Jacob M. Loeb to be the superintendent of compulsory education and titular head of the 1916 census taking.

Mr. Bodine writes, says Mr. Davis: "Referring to the recent newspaper article in which you mentioned the 1916 census, I respectfully report that the board of education by unanimous vote authorized Jacob M. Loeb to be the superintendent of compulsory education and titular head of the 1916 census taking."

"In conformity therewith I was working under the direction of Jacob M. Loeb, who, as president at that time, gave me instructions pertaining to the census taking, and the appointment of enumerators and supervisors, and other employees of said census. While a number of letters asking for position were addressed to me, all of which were hired and assigned to work were approved by Mr. Loeb as president of the board of education."

No Eligible List.

"There was no eligible list and no appointments on temporary service were regular. There never was a school census taken within my memory without cooperation and the buck on the census was thrown to the superintendent. We had the best set of enumerators and supervisors in 1916 that we have had since 1910."

Mr. Davis fails to mention the fact that in 1916 Mr. Loeb was part and parcel of the Thompson administration and on "working terms" with both the mayor and "Boss" Fred Lundin.

Loeb Makes Reply.

Mr. Loeb in his retort said in part: Edwin S. Davis and his crew have been passing the buck on the census scandal back and forth for more than a week. Shoop has had it, Bodine has had it, Lundin has had it, Thompson has had it, and now they are trying to saddle it on me.

"Davis' disingenuous statement that he considers the charges of irregularity false, but that if they are true the responsibility rests on me, reminds me of the defendants sued for damages after the return of a broken kettle. 'The plaintiff never owned the kettle, if he did, the defendant never borrowed it. If he borrowed it, it was broken before it came into the defendant's possession.'"

"With reference to the taking of the census I gave only two instructions to Mr. Bodine—one was that he should follow the same plan as had been theretofore followed, the other was that only efficient census takers should be employed."

Shoots at "The Tribune."

President Davis also took a few shots at "The Tribune." He said: "I desire to say that the scare head newspaper article published July 25 in 'The Chicago Tribune,' which sought to make it appear that the 'failure to take census' prior to July 15 might 'cause school loss of \$1,500,000,' was an unmitigated falsehood."

"I deem it my duty also to call attention to the malicious falsehood recently appearing in 'The Tribune' which charged the board with forfeiting \$90,250 through its alleged failure to report its expenditures for educating delinquent children."

Treasurer of Theater Resigns to Join Navy

Roy Bell, treasurer of the Cort, has resigned to enter the navy.



CORN ADVANCES; RAINS NEEDED IN SOUTHWEST

Close Near Top, with
Good Gains; Oats
Rather Easy.

BY CHARLES D. MICHAELS.

Corn led in strength yesterday, with traders more disposed to buy on the weather talk and prices advanced and closed 1/2¢ to 3/4¢ up. October leading, closed unchanged to 1/4¢ higher on the active trading futures, while October 1st in Chicago was 1/4¢ higher in the southwest gained 1/4¢ to 3/4¢ higher, and in Minneapolis gained 1/4¢ and in Winnipeg 1/4¢.

Corn Prices Move Higher.

Local sentiment in corn more inclined to the buying side as the result of somewhat less favorable crop reports from southwestern and southern Iowa, parts of Missouri and the southwest in general. It was easy to advance prices and the futures were up 1/2¢ to 3/4¢ from the previous day's close, the latter on reaction. While the finish was on a reaction, substantial gains were shown with October at \$1.57 1/2 and October at \$1.58 1/2.

Stop loss orders were uncovered in September from \$1.58 up. Selling between that figure and \$1.59 was mainly by scattered commission house longs. Selling against the market was the factor in checking the bulge. Forecast was for generally fair, with little change in temperatures, following showers over part of the belt.

Receipts were 154 cars and sample values about unchanged. Country advice of shipments were limited. Primary points have received 3,160,000 bu so far this week, or 1,652,000 bu less than the previous week. Compare with 3,205,000 bu last year. Shipments were 1,814,000 bu, against 1,881,000 bu last year. Argentine shipments for the week of \$1,000 bu compared with 272,000 bu last year.

Cash Oats Sharply Lower.

Cash oats worked closer to futures, and in the last two days have declined about 50¢ on an average, and No. 3 whites at the last were only about 2¢ over the August. The loss for the day was 16¢. Receipts were fairly liberal at 308 cars. Country offerings to arrive were not large, and some complaints of a scarcity of cars were received from Illinois.

Futures were influenced mainly by the action of corn. Shorts were free buyers at times, and there were some purchases attributed to the seaboard. Houses with eastern connections bought August and October, and sold September. Prices held within a range of 1/2¢ to 3/4¢. The market was quiet, with August 63 1/2, September 63 1/2, and October at 63 1/2.

Threshing is progressing rapidly over the oat belt. Primary points have had 5,039,000 bu so far this week, or 22,000 bu less than the previous week, and compared with 3,187,000 bu last year. Shipments have been 3,342,000 bu, against 2,544,000 bu the previous week. Clearances for the day were 753,000 bu, mainly from Newport News, and compared with none last year.

Wheat Run Near Record.

Receipts of wheat at primary markets this week have seldom been exceeded, and are close to the record made in 1914, with over 10,000,000 bu. Receipts were 1,733,000 bu last year. The rush to get the grain to the seaboard is on, and shipments aggregate 4,847,000 bu, against 1,733,000 bu last year.

Rye in Good Demand.

Rye was in larger supply, but sold readily at full prices. No. 1 bringing \$1.63 1/2 and No. 2, \$1.63. Receipts, 25 cars. Milwaukee was 30 higher and Minneapolis 10 higher. Northwestern markets had 2 cars.

Barley offerings were larger and prices unchanged to 2¢ lower, with spot sales at \$1.02 to \$1.08. Feed dealers and shippers were the best buyers. Receipts, 19 cars. Milwaukee was 20¢ higher and Minneapolis 12¢ higher. The northwest had 4 cars. Flaxseed at Duluth closed 7 1/2¢ lower, October, \$4.45, Winnipeg, \$4.50; lower, October, \$4.35. The three leading markets had 6 cars.

Timothy seed, 25¢ higher. September seed at \$10.00, October, \$9.60. Seed, Toledo, unchanged to 5¢ lower; September, \$4.65; October, \$4.60; \$4.75 per bu of 45 lbs. Clover seed, no market. Toledo, \$5.60; October, \$5.65; December, \$5.75 per bu of 60 lbs.

Provision Trade Small.

Little interest was taken in the provision trade. Offerings were not large, and with hogs and corn higher there was enough covering by shorts to absorb the offerings and hold prices within a small range. At the close and short ribs were unchanged and pork and short ribs were unchanged and pork and short ribs were unchanged and pork and short ribs were unchanged.

Cash trade was quiet. Sales of loose

lard were at \$1.00 under September. Shipments of cured meats and lard were larger than last year. Hog supplies were smaller than last year's. Prices follow:

MEAT MARKET.
High, Low, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 154th, 155th, 156th, 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OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

[illegible]

<p>Place of observation.</p> <p>Aug. 5, 1918.</p> <p>7:00 p.m.</p> <p>Cloudy.</p>									
Station.	Wind.	Bar.	Therm.	Wet bulb.	Wet bulb.	Wet bulb.	Wet bulb.	Wet bulb.	Wet bulb.
Albany	70	90	62	Cloudy	W	1.10			
Atlanta	70	78	68	Clear	W	1.10			
Boston	70	78	68	Cloudy	W	1.10			
Chicago	70	78	68	Cloudy	W	1.10			
Charlotte	70	78	68	Rain	W	1.10			
Cincinnati	70	78	68	Cloudy	W	1.10			
Cleveland	70	78	68	Cloudy	W	1.10			
Philadelphia	70	78	68	Cloudy	W	1.10			
San Francisco	70	78	68	Cloudy	W	1.10			
St. Louis	70	78	68	Cloudy	W	1.10			
Wash. D. C.	70	78	68	Cloudy	W	1.10			
Yonkers	70	78	68	Cloudy	W	1.10			
St. Paul	70	78	68	Cloudy	W	1.10			
Portland	70	78	68	Cloudy	W	1.10			
San Diego	70	78	68	Cloudy	W	1.10			
San Jose	70	78	68	Cloudy	W	1.10			
San Antonio	70	78	68	Cloudy	W	1.10			
San Bernardino	70	78	68	Cloudy	W	1.10			
San Francisco	70	78	68	Cloudy	W	1.10			
San Jose	70	78	68	Cloudy	W	1.10			
San Antonio	70	78	68	Cloudy	W	1.10			
San Bernardino	70	78	68	Cloudy	W	1.10			
San Francisco	70	78	68	Cloudy	W	1.10			
San Jose	70	78	68	Cloudy	W	1.10			
San Antonio	70	78	68	Cloudy	W	1.10			
San Bernardino	70	78	68	Cloudy	W	1.10			
San Francisco	70	78	68	Cloudy	W	1.10			
San Jose	70	78	68	Cloudy	W	1.10			
San Antonio	70	78	68	Cloudy	W	1.10			
San Bernardino	70	78	68	Cloudy	W	1.10			
San Francisco	70	78	68	Cloudy	W	1.10			
San Jose	70	78	68	Cloudy	W	1.10			
San Antonio	70	78	68	Cloudy	W	1.10			
San Bernardino	70	78	68	Cloudy	W	1.10			
San Francisco	70	78	68	Cloudy	W	1.10			
San Jose	70	78	68	Cloudy	W	1.10			
San Antonio	70	78	68	Cloudy	W	1.10			
San Bernardino	70	78	68	Cloudy	W	1.10			
San Francisco	70	78	68	Cloudy	W	1.10			
San Jose	70	78	68	Cloudy	W	1.10			
San Antonio	70	78	68	Cloudy	W	1.10			
San Bernardino	70	78	68	Cloudy	W	1.10			
San Francisco	70	78	68	Cloudy	W	1.10			
San Jose	70	78	68	Cloudy	W	1.10			
San Antonio	70	78	68	Cloudy	W	1.10			
San Bernardino	70	78	68	Cloudy	W	1.10			
San Francisco	70	78	68	Cloudy	W	1.10			
San Jose	70	78	68	Cloudy	W	1.10			
San Antonio	70	78	68	Cloudy	W	1.10			
San Bernardino	70	78	68	Cloudy	W	1.10			

[illegible]

Evansville	92	92	48	Clear	N.E.
Fort Wayne	76	88	60	Cloudy	W.
Grand Haven	62	73	54	Clear	W.
Grand Rapids	76	80	62	Clear	E.
Indianapolis	80	86	66	Cloudy	E.
Lackiac is.	54	70	52	Clear	N.E.
Madison	68	74	58	Clear	N.E.
Marquette	50	58	50	Fair	N.E.
Memphis	80	82	70	Clear	S.
Minneapolis	80	82	68	Clear	S.
Nashville	86	88	64	Clear	W.
Oberlin	86	92	64	Clear	N.E.
St. Louis	84	80	48	Clear	N.W.
Springfield, Ill.	94	96	68	Clear	S.

West central states				
Wismarck	88	88	50	Fair S.E.
Charles City	74	76	54	Fair S.E.
Cardwell	93	107	74	Clear N.E.
Waverport	76	80	68	Clear N.E.
Des Moines	82	88	68	Clear N.E.
Devil's Lake	78	80	68	Clear N.E.
Lodge	100	102	70	Clear S.E.
Waubesa	76	78	66	Clear N.E.
Wuluth	56	60	50	Fair S.E.
Wurcut	94	96	64	Cloudy S.W.
Wassau City	98	98	78	Clear N.N.
Waukon	92	98	72	Clear N.N.
Waukegan	82	86	70	Clear N.N.
Little Rock	76	80	64	Cloudy S.E.
Waco	90	92	64	Clear S.E.

Lahama	...100	104	72	Clear	S.	...
Maaha	...90	92	68	Clear	N.E.	...
Rapid City	...90	96	62	Clear	S.E.	...
Courtesy	...90	96	62	Clear	S.E.	...
Louis	...94	96	62	Clear	S.E.	...
Minneapolis	...74	78	82	Cloudy	N.E.	...
Springfield, Mo.	94	96	70	Clear	S.W.	...
Pichita	...100	100	74	Clear	S.	...
Hillston	...92	90	68	Fair	W.	...
Mountain States—						
Cheyenne	...78	92	68	Cloudy	S.W.	.10
Denver	...80	92	66	Cloudy	S.W.	...
Avre	...90	92	68	Fair	S.W.	.08
Helena	...86	88	62	Clear	W.	.14
Glendora	...96	92	62	Clear	W.	...
Idaho Falls	...92	92	72	Clear	W.	...

Phoenix	102	102	74	Clear	W.	
Phoenix	92	98	74	Cloudy	N.	
San Lake City	92	92	68	Clear	S.	
Yellow. Park	78	80	58	Fair	S.W.	
Pacific states—						
San Francisco	96	96	68	Clear	N.W.	
San Francisco	90	94	70	Clear	S.W.	
Portland, Ore.	78	80	68	Fair	S.W.	
San Diego	80	82	68	Clear	N.W.	
San Diego	82	82	62	Fair	S.W.	.04
San Diego	84	86	68	Clear	W.	
Canadian						
St. Louis	86	86	64	Clear	W.	

Ammonia	.....66	80	64	Cloudy	S.E.	...
Ammonia	.....70	76	48	Rain	S.E.	.02
Ammonia	.....62	64	56	Cloudy	S.W.	.08
Ammonia82	82	60	Clear	S.	.04
Ammonia66	80	56	Fair	N.W.	.01
Ammonia58	60	...	Clear	N.	...
Ammonia68	70	48	Cloudy	S.E.	...

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NS-PERSONAL PROPERTY	17	1
ST AND FOUND.	16	2
CHINERY AND TOOLS.	14	1
RTGAGES	17	6

FORGECLES AND BRIC-A-Brac.....	18	4
TOR TRUCKS TO RENT.....	18	4
UMENTS.....	18	8
SICAL AND DRAMATIC.....	18	6
SICAL INSTRUMENTS.....	18	8
ICE PRICE.....	18	8
RTNERS WANTED.....	18	8
PERSONAL HEATING FIXTURES.....	18	6
TING ENGRAVING BINDING.....	18	6
TING MACHS AND SUPPLIES.....	18	2
AL ESTATE CENTRAL.....	17	3
PARMENTS SOUTH SIDE.....	17	3
PARMENTS SOUTHWEST.....	17	3
PARMENTS NORTH SIDE.....	17	3
PARMENTS NORTHWEST.....	17	3

ARTIST PPTY-SOUTH SIDE.....	7	3
SIN'S PPTY-SOUTH SIDE.....	17	3
SIN'S PPTY-WEST SIDE.....	7	3
USES SOUTH SIDE.....	7	3
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ACANT-NORTH SIDE.....	7	4
ACANT-EAST SIDE.....	7	4
CELLANEOUS SOUTH.....	7	4
ANUFACTURING PPTY.....	7	4
BN OAK PARK, AUSTIN.....	7	4
BN SOUTH.....	7	5

BURN-NURIN	7
BURN-TEST	7
CAMPER RESORTS.....	6
FARM LANDS	7
MISCELLANEOUS	7
REAL ESTATE WANTED.....	7
REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.....	7
RENTAL ESTATE LOANS.....	7
RUMMAGES	8
SERVICES	7
TIEING MACHINES.....	14
VACATIONS WTD.-MALE.....	1
VACATIONS WANTED-FEMALE.....	4
WAGONS AND TRUCKS.....	8
WHEELBARROWS, CARTAGE, FORD W.G.....	8
WAREHOUSES AND OFFICE FIXTURES.....	17
YES.....	2

RENT HOUSEKEEPING RM.	4	4
RENT HOUSES	6	6
RENT FURNISHED HOUSES	10	6
RENT SUMMER RESORTS	10	6
RENT FURNISHED HOUSES	10	6
RENT FURNISHED FLATS	6	8
RENT STORES	7	1
RENT OFFICES & STUDIOS	7	1
RENT LOORS AND LOFTS	7	1
RENT MFG. PROPERTY	7	1
RENT BUILDINGS	17	1
RENT PARKS	7	1
RENT MISCELLANEOUS	7	1
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DE SCHOOLS - FEMALE	5	4

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FEDERAL
EMPLOYMENT
16 NORTH
1437 EAST
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Steady position
with experience
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APPLY
ALBAUGH
Take Douglas Park
2100 Main
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Modern shop; exte
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THE MOST ACCURATE AND COMPLETELY
APTS. IN THE CITY
IDAN RD. L STA.
ON PREMISES.
TO RENT - THE
fireproof apt. hotel
completely

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Room apt., 8d
asure, corner
Kenmora.
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front. Mrs. Morgan.
Realty Co.,
ee-av.
4728.
PARTNER

3. **WANTED -** **TRIBE.**
 4. **WANTED -** **TO RENT**
 5. **TRIBE.** **3 or 4** **room**
 6. **must be A1; no** **chil-**
 7. **men and linen not**
 8. **124. Tribune**
 9. **WANTED -** **TO RENT**
 10. **TRIBE.** **couple.** **furnish**
 11. **6 rooms or more.** **gas**
 12. **Shore suburb.** **Address**
 13. **WANTED -** **TO RENT**
 14. **TRIBE.** **near lake.**
 15. **have two small**
 16. **tribune.**
 17. **WANTED -** **PUB. A1**
 18. **rooms.** **North Side**
 19. **6 rooms or more; 3**
 20. **responsible.** **Address**

ND-PL. MOD.
address M C 26
APT. SYM. W.
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S-WEST.
HEAT, NEWLY
free 12 o'clock
RED FLATS.
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31st. Tribune.
WANTED TO RENT T
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\$450 to \$33. Ad
WANTED TO RENT
neatly furnished R
ADDRESS M 350. Trib
WANTED - TO RENT
to min. from loop.
FLATS AND R
CALL FOR COMPLE
Sales & Southman.
wood 4596.
DO NOT RENT - STON

TO RENT—GROUND
314 E. 12th St.,
TO RENT—30
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3 E. Cor. 12th and
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Several fine stores.
Rents \$25 to \$40. B. H.
W. K. YOUNG
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store with 4 living
niceb decorated; good
line of business; rent
DEAR \$30
TO RENT—STORES.

months or longer
in Oakland 2604
CT., WELL FUR
floor, in handma
rounds on 55th st
Cornell, Hyde Park

FURNISHED
ery modern com
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TO RENT—ST
TO RENT—STEAM H
4208 Lincoln-av., s

N. NEW BLDG.
and tiled shower
bath, best
\$12 to \$14 weekly
PURN. 4 ROOM
married couple;
Catering Co.

AV. 3D FLOOR
disappearing
or H. F. NOB
Oakland 1301

only wanted: druggist
Market already estab
CHERS. 111 W.
1402

TO RENT—LARGE S
grocery, delicatessen
ware on Clark st., ne
coln Park;
E. WATSON, 69 W

TO RENT—RAVENUS
ed corner store; old
P. ROTH, 4653 N. Cl

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TEN, Hight Gas. &
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 par. at \$60. Ph.
 apt. for \$60. Ph.
 4 ROOM FLAT.
 in 1 block from
 surface. 2d. 781
 FURN. 6 RM.
 Ph. Hyde Park
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N. 2 AND 3 RM.
trans. & mo.
C. Blackstone

TERMS. AND SUN
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FIFTY-FIFTH ST.
sts., price mod.
N-AV. - 1965.

AV. - 2 ROOMS
Apt. 101

2 AND 3 RM.
Supt. at bldg.
AV. - 2 ROOM
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tel. and theater is
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new brick building
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Rozon 495, 49 W.-
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apt. house
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\$55 to \$110.
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 36. One block
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Exceptional lot of fine overhauled and refinished automobiles. All in perfect condition. Like new.

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The much wanted DODGE cars, touring and roadsters.

The Popular BUICK.

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AUTO FINANCE CO.

WILL SELL YOU ANY MAKE OF CAR

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PAIGE LINCOLN DEMONSTRATOR.

7.000 miles. 1917 Buick. 4 door. 4

has been driven but 2,700 miles. can scarcely

be told from brand new. Same as new.

Guaranteed. Sold at attractive reduction.

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Model 85. Looks like new car. 1 extra

tire and pump. Very fine car. In perfect

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Has not been in service.

5 passenger touring.

11 S. W. 45th St.

SAVE \$800.

Must sell my 1917 VIELE TOURING CAR

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proof tires. In beautiful condition. Best

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1914 Mitchell Touring, elec. starter \$225.00

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